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HALEMAUMAU SHOWS SIGNS OF GREAT ACTIVITY THE FILLING UP OF THE IMMENSE PIT PROGRESSES

Lava Outburst From the Side of the Well Falls in a Cascade to the Lake.

(Special to The Advertiser.)
VOLCANO HOUSE, June 13.—The volcanic conditions in Hawaii have not changed radically from those existing in February last.

Whether there has been any action at the summit crater is uncertain. Manager Waldron of the Volcano House states that he has seen neither fire nor smoke from that quarter; but a number of others, including E. D. Baldwin, the civil engineer, state that they saw smoke issuing from the top of Mauna Loa as late as yesterday. There may be some slight activity there, but as yet the evidence is insufficient to assert it positively.

At Kilauea, the outer crater is unchanged, except that the hot cracks on the side toward the Volcano House are extending north and south some 400 feet, are hotter than they were on February 14, when it last observed them. The rocks are a rosy red to within six inches of the surface, and a stick inserted into a crack bursts into flames in a few seconds. The indications are strong, judging from past experience, that a lake will form at this point.

The process of formation of a lava lake is a simple one. The molten metal beneath gradually melts the rock with which it comes in contact, eating its way upward and outward as the subterranean pressure pushes the lower column upward. When the lava column reaches the surface, the gases escaping through the surface cracks carry with them small "spatters" of lava, which fall and congeal around the

from six to thirty feet high. Eventually the eating away of the bank from beneath and the increased weight of the same through constant accretions of spatter lava from above, overcome the resisting power of the crust over the top of the lava column, and the crust, cone and all, falls into the molten cauldron and a lake is formed, with a diameter of from ten to fifty feet. The process still continues, molten lava being thrown upon and congealing, weighting down the banks which meanwhile are being melted away from beneath, causing a succession of "cave-ins," which eventually widen the lake to a quarter, a half, and even a diameter of a mile.

The chief scene of present activity is in the main central pit of Halemaumau, which was formed by the subsidence of a great lava lake in 1894. This is still between 800 and 1000 feet deep, and approximately a quarter of a mile long, but gives evidence of a great commotion within its walls since February last. The flat floor of recently formed black lava then visible at the extreme bottom has disappeared. The debris slopes from the perpendicular walls to the center of the pit have radically changed their shape, and look as though they had been violently churned up. There are frequent slides and falls of rock from the walls and slopes of the pit, which echo up through the smoke with a sharp metallic sound, producing a weird, uncanny sound which makes one unconsciously move back from the edge of the pit.

There is an immense volume of smoke and sulphur vapor pouring out of the extreme bottom of the pit and from two spots about a third of the way from the bottom. This smoke column was plainly visible from off the Hamakua coast, 70 miles away, and could be seen as easily a hundred miles. There is molten lava visible in the pit, but it is fluctuating in quantity, about two-thirds of the way to the bottom, by reason of the great quantity of smoke, visible only intermittently. When it first appeared it ran down to the bottom of the pit in a magnificent cascade some 200 feet high, forming a lake. This has entirely disappeared under the falling walls and debris slopes, and only the molten lava on the side of the pit was visible.

The normal condition of Halemaumau is the filling of a pit, the building of a cone over it, the formation of one or more lakes about the base of the cone or over the space previously occupied by the pit, followed inevitably by a collapse of the whole structure, forming a new pit. Since 1894 this has happened four times. The last collapse occurred in 1894. The filling up process, delayed longer than usual, has now begun, and the normal production of lakes, blowholes, flows and fumes from the pit walls may be expected until the pit is once more full and overflowing.

Meanwhile the sight, while not particularly exciting to a person who has seen the stupendous lava fountains of Mauna Loa, or the greater activity of Kilauea in former days, is one of intense interest to any one who desires to observe at first hand how

volcanoes work, as well as to the tourist seeking merely the wonderful and the curious.

ERUPTION LONG AND EXTENSIVE

The Hilo Herald says: Conditions at present existing at the crater are so very different from anything in the history of that wonder that the men are at a loss to explain it. They admit that Hilo is, however, may be affected by the disturbance at Martinique. Old residents are free in saying that the present heated term indicates the near approach of a lava flow from some one of the weak spots in Mauna Loa, and that Kilauea may be active for a few weeks before the flow starts.

Manager Waldron is satisfied that the present eruption will continue for some time and will grow in extent. Parties who were down to the crater Sunday night could see no lava, but when a mile away, as they were re-



LOOKING INTO THE CRATER.



VIEW FROM VOLCANO HOUSE.

—Photos by Davey.

turning to the Volcano House, they noticed a distinct glow in the smoke. In the day time it is impossible to see the fire in the lake.

Alec Lancaster, the well-known guide at the crater, has made a trail to a ledge of pahoehoe, a distance of 200 feet from the brink, and takes down to that point those visitors who desire to make a closer inspection than can be made at the edge. So far not many have shown a willingness to accept Alec's invitation. There is still a large quantity of steam escaping through the cracks in the vicinity of the Volcano House and many new fissures have opened. On the Kanu side of the crater more steam is seen than has been visible there for many years. In Puna there is still considerable steam issuing from the cracks and the heat in that district is intense. Changes in the conditions at the volcano are taking place every day; where heat is greatest one day the earth becomes cool the next, only to be warm again within the next twenty-four hours. This peculiarity is said to have extended to the beach at Reed's bay. A gentleman who has a house there makes the statement that on going to his bathing pool one day he found the sand uncomfortably warm, but the following day it was again cool. On the third day he visited the place in company with a friend and found the sand very warm. In support of his opinions that the change was caused by the changes at the crater he says that particular part of the beach is always in the shade.

Crowds continue to visit Kilauea; on Sunday there were more guests in the dining hall than at any time since the outbreak on Mauna Loa three years ago. Everyone as far as seen by the Herald reporter expresses the opinion that the trip is worth taking, for though the lake may not be what it has been in years gone by it is a wonderful sight. One gentleman who made

three visits to the crater in as many days says the lake appears to him to be slowly filling up, and if it were not for the dense smoke he believes the bottom of the crater would prove to be molten lava.

G. R. Gray of Honolulu made the trip last Saturday and went down into the crater several times. He says that on Saturday night the glare from the fires was exceedingly bright and that there was a "swash" like water dashing along the beach. The sound of falling stones and rock could be frequently heard and he believes it to be the sides of the crater caving away under the enormous pressure of the lava surging behind it. All around Halemaumau there is sign of fire; the cracks glow brightly at night and the work of scorching postal cards does not consume more than thirty seconds. He believes there will be a grand eruption in Halemaumau in a short time.

VOLCANOES ARE NOT EXPLOSIVE

Volcanic activity in the craters of Kilauea and Mauna Loa may be expected on or about July 4th and 5th, according to Professor Lyons, the Government meteorologist. The influence which he believes acted upon the craters of the West Indies are likely to manifest themselves on the Island of Hawaii, but as neither of the volcanoes there are explosive, as are those of the West Indies, the most that can be expected from them is a flow of lava as in former times. The influence he refers to are those caused by the sun and the moon.

Professor Lyons outlined to an Advertiser reporter yesterday his theories as to the present volcanic activity in various parts of the globe. He does

not believe that it is settled yet as to whether the interior of the earth is molten or solid. Some people accept it as a fact that it is solid but he cannot yet regard it as such. There were four theories advanced by him respecting this phase of the question leading up to the cause for volcanic disturbances. One is that this is a molten globe with a crust; another that the interior is solid and that the pressure is so great that the heat is greater still; another theory is that there is between the crust and solid part a layer of molten matter; still another is that there is a reservoir of molten matter in the region of a volcano.

"What we seem to be concerned about now," said Professor Lyons, "is what starts a volcano to action? The question comes up, Does this molten matter arise simply because of its accumulation, or does force it up, or is some other pressure exerted? Is it a gas pressure or a mechanical pressure? If so, in either query, what determines it to come at any particular time? I might say that it is reasoned that the molten matter rises up in ducts or tubes connecting the volcano with the interior of the earth. It has been generally regarded as a fact that when the mountains become full of molten matter the volcanoes break out.

"There seems to be some reason why a number of volcanoes break out at the same time. There is one very curious circumstance in craters like Kilauea and Mokuawewe, which is that lava comes down, not in the crater, but upon the land outside the crater. This has occurred both at Kilauea and Mokuawewe. Here is something that may shed light on the subject. You bend a wire back and forth repeatedly and you develop heat. Take a piece of cube sugar and break it in the dark and you will see a flash of light. The force used in doing it is changed into heat in one case and electricity in another. Now it is known that the crust of the earth is more or less plastic, and it would be likely in that case to feel the

force of attraction of the sun and moon. This force of attraction varies as the earth turns on its axis and thus produces a stress upon the material of the earth's crust. Well, now, even if the earth was solid this stress would produce heat, and of course, with the sun and moon together the effect is greater, and we would naturally expect to find more liability of earthquakes and volcanic action at such times.

"In the eruption of 1880-1881, when the lava was flowing from Mauna Loa toward Hilo, and the front end of the flow was many miles from the source, it was noticed that the stream would sometimes come to an entire standstill and then break out with renewed vigor at intervals. These were intervals of about a month. Well, I noticed that they also came about the time of the new moon, and people laughed at me to think that such a thing as the moon had anything to do with it, and considered it impossible. However, I wrote up to Hilo, saying that I expected an advance in a part of the flow at such and such a time, with relation to the moon. Well, the flow came as predicted and that was also the last flow. Whether it was my prediction or the incantation of the Princess Ruth, according to ancient Hawaiian rites, that stopped further flows, I have not yet determined.

"That was what set me to thinking about the effect of this gravitation. I am inclined to attribute the precipitation of volcanic action very largely to this stress of gravitation," as I call it. If the earth is molten it would certainly cause flows of lava, and if solid, the heat developed might be sufficient to make lava, as well as to change solids into gases and cause explosions.

"Kilauea and Mauna Loa are not explosive volcanoes; that is, in their main characteristics. I don't think the sea water gets under Kilauea, and certainly such outflows as come from Mauna Loa cannot be produced by gaseous action.

"The volcanoes in the West Indies, and especially the one on Martinique, might be connected with an influx of sea water through a broken stratum. I think also that there are periods when the earth is more susceptible to volcanic action. There is some reason why the great flows from Mount Etna and from Mauna Loa have been more or less synchronous. I don't say that these two volcanoes are connected, but the same influences which cause outbursts in one part of the earth are liable to cause outbursts in another. In 1878, while visiting Kilauea, I went over the intervals of the great lava formations on Hawaii, and it struck me that eleven or twelve year periods would coincide more or less, that is, counting the flows of the 50s as one group by itself. It was not for many years afterwards that I found any correspondence between these and the sun spot periods. When I found a table of sun spot periods, I was surprised to find there was such a correspondence. I make the distinction between mere crater activity of the volcano and an actual flow of lava. We who have lived on Hawaii are best able to judge about the relative importance of eruptions, and not those who simply pick up a miscellaneous list from the encyclopedia and strike an average period in that way.

"There is one other significant thing. The only sun spot period when there was no flow here was in 1812. In that year there were terrific outbursts in the West Indies and South America all at the same time. St. Vincent's volcano broke out then, I believe. Since then I have found that scientists elsewhere grant that volcanic activity and earthquakes are more common at the time of the new and full moon. It is worth noticing that the present period

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Prof. Kellogg Sees New Fires in Crater.

Professor V. L. Kellogg and Professor R. E. Allardice of Stanford University returned last Saturday evening on the Kinau from a visit to the volcano. Professor Kellogg secured several excellent views, one of which taken in the lava lake bed of the old flow, in the foreground, shows the volcanic cliffs of 600 feet in height, and in the background exhibits the active crater from which a heavy, thick cloud is seen escaping. This cloud overhangs the whole scene and ascends into the air for hundreds of feet. Professor Kellogg has taken a full series of pictures, beginning with the one above mentioned, focussed from a distance of three and one-half miles, and by gradual stages has reached the active crater itself. The pictures show the cracks and fissures in the old lake and bring out very clearly the conformation of the upper surface.

In an interview Professor Kellogg stated that the lava bed, which must be traversed before arriving at the smoking crater, is very hot and at no greater depth below the surface than three feet, fire is present. From the outer edge of the old lava lake to the foot of the crater (about three and one-half miles) there is a gradual rise amounting to about 300 feet, and this area is crossed and intersected by crevices formed by the irregular cooling of the lava.

Arriving at the very edge of the burning mountain's mouth, Professor Kellogg and others of the party were enabled to get a good view into the volcano, for as favorable winds blew away the strong, sulphurous smoke, the interior of the volcano was clearly visible. Professor Kellogg states with the assurance of an eye witness that fire was visible. The burning flow of lava in sight was accompanied by a sound of sizzling or like a sound of the waves of the sea dashing against rocks. There seems to be little doubt that Kilauea is on the eve of a violent outburst, and Professor Kellogg further believes that the whole lava surface of the old lake holds beneath it a vast sea of fire.

The past eruptions of Kilauea taken into consideration, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the expected outbreak will be the greatest on record. While Professor Kellogg would offer no definite prediction, he said he would like to be here for the next two or three weeks. He says that the reports brought by the various ships' officers he can willingly affirm.

Mr. Frank Davey, the well-known photographer, was also one of the passengers returning from a visit to Kilauea per S. S. Kinau, who went for the purpose of securing photographs of the volcano in action. This is Mr. Davey's third trip and each time he has carefully observed the attendant occurrences and he stated that it seemed to him that the anticipated eruption would certainly occur within a few weeks and that it would probably, in his estimation, exceed in violence those of the past.

He says that by thrusting a stick into the outer crater's bed the part entered is consumed by fire, showing clearly that not far below the surface an intense heat is present. It is extremely probable that the whole under surface of this lake is like one immense fiery furnace. Fire was seen from the edge of the crater and though no flowing lava was viewed, from the rushing, swishing sound heard it would tend to indicate that mighty floods of molten matter are internally flowing.

McKenzie's Ambitions.

The rumor that Geo. S. McKenzie has gone to Honolulu to procure the appointment as sheriff of Hawaii to succeed L. A. Andrews is not given much importance by persons well acquainted with McKenzie. He has frequently stated that he was tired of politics and came to Hawaii to get away from the annoyances incidental to a political career. In view of the fact that the citizens of Hawaii are not urging him for the place, and as Sheriff Andrews has not been asked to resign by any one in authority, and as he has no intention of resigning of his own volition just now, it is not likely that McKenzie will be sheriff within the next few days.—Hilo Herald.

Big Crop at Kealia.

KRALIA, Kauai, June 12.—Makoe Sugar Company finished grinding the crop for the season of 1901 at 2:30 a. m. June 12. Manager George H. Fairchild announces the crop as a little over 2,200 tons, being 1000 tons over the estimate, and the largest crop the company ever harvested by 1250 tons.

CYCLONE
GOES WBig Black
Blood V
Racing

WITH seven races at the track for the purpose of saving entrance money, the second day's racing closed the meeting under the auspices of the Honolulu Jockey Club Saturday, a meeting which has been of the very finest and which, barring accidents, would have been productive of the very highest class racing ever seen here. As it was there were records broken, wins by a head, and one dead-heat race, while on the other hand there were disclosures of fine form and some upsets for the talent which displayed the true running of the entries.

Of Saturday's events perhaps the most startling error of the players of races was picking Mollie Connors to make a winning against Del Vista. The animal carried a lot of stable money and some of the best posted men on the track speculated upon a winning of at least one of the two races in which the little animal was entered. But it was not to be, for the Walker mare was too fleet, and could not be denied when making strong bids for the win in the stretch. Another was the winning of old Boswell, Jr., the same horse of the Lihue ranch. Although 19 years of age, this old pacer went out and beat a field of three, cutting out the King entries, Madeline being looked upon as having a good chance.

The sport was marred by the breaking down of Cyclone, the black wonder, which was uncovered on the first day by Quinn. The horse was being warmed up before the races started, when upon letting down the check at the return to the stables, the blood began to run from the animal's nostrils. There had been a burst of a blood vessel and the danger of an accident through loss of blood or straining the horse, caused his being taken from the two races in which he was entered and being kept in the stable during the day. The horse was his race on Wednesday, but there was little money wagered upon the event, while there was quite a bundle of money in sight for his owners and followers in the event of his having won the 2:14 class race Saturday.

Another feature which caused a loss of interest at the close of the day, was the scratching out of the last race, the mile for runners, of Weller, which was followed by the withdrawal of Nullah, and Carter Harrison had to be walked over the track alone to save entrance. The weights for the race were changed by the executive committee before the race, and without the knowledge of the judges, and this caused such a feeling against making the run at the penalties that Weller was found to have brought up lame after the bruising one and one-half miles, with its hard finish, and so was scratched out. McKenzie had Nullah in at 104 and Harrison had 120 pounds in the original placing, but when the horse was put in at 116, Nullah was declared out, owing to the fact that the owner was not consulted, and so the race, as such, was off. For a time there was a chance that there would be an exhibition mile, the Jockey Club being willing to give \$100 and a cup to Harrison if he went the mile better than 1:42 2-5. But the horse could not be got to go at top speed without a running mate, and so the exhibition was off.

The first race of the day was the five furlongs. Mollie Connors was made favorite at from 2 to 5 to 1, but after a good start, and a lead of a furlong, Del Vista took the Ballentine mare off her feet, winning in a drive down the stretch by three lengths. Time, 1:03 4-5. Rejected also ran.

With Cyclone out of the 2:14 class, Wayboy and Abdine had a duel. Wayboy was favorite at the post, with much Abdine money placed over night. Abdine could not be kept on his feet and Wayboy, driven by the former owner, won the two heats, the first being in 2:26 1/2, the other 2:23.

The mile and a half found only Weller and Cronje at the post. The start was made after some trouble. Weller acted badly as usual and this time it was his salvation. Cronje was worn out somewhat by the scoring, and though he ran a consistent race could only reach Weller's throat latch in a drive down the stretch. The time, 2:42, was not fast, but the pair ran like a team most of the way, the local horse not trying to draw away until at the half, where McCauliffe began his drive. The most he could do was to open two lengths at the turn, which the Hilo animal closed up down the straight.

The fourth race, for Hawaiian bred animals, was full of interest, though the victory of the old Kaula horse was hollow. It took a long time to get away the field of four, but the way in which Boswell, Jr., opened out showed the speed was still there. Madeline would not get and Edith R. was not up to the pace. Leahi was seemingly short of work and though the horse did well enough to take second place, he was never really dangerous at any stage. In the overnight betting Boswell could be had very cheap and there was plenty of money against in the stands, but he found some supporters at that time. The heats were done in order, the sorrel leading all the way. The time was 2:34 1/2 and 2:33.

The fifth race found Mollie Connors and Del Vista out again, and some speculators bet on the idea that Del Vista had run herself out. This proved fallacious, for the Walker mare won in 1:16, with lengths to spare, drawn up at the wire.

With Cyclone out of the 2:14 it looked like Bambo, and even money was the rate at which the black shavetail went against the field. The first heat demonstrated that the horse has in him a few beats at a good rate, though

(Continued on page 3.)

THIRTEEN

TRUE DING

Court has been in session all the week with the exception of the two holidays on the 11th and 14th. The grand jury was discharged by Judge Kaina on the 9th. They brought in thirteen true bills and recommended that a man be sentenced at the railroad crossing near the Wailuku Sugar Co.'s mill to warn people of the approach of sugar trains, and also suggested that the high flume which crosses the road in the vicinity of the mill should be covered to prevent pieces of cane from falling upon the heads of passers-by. Both the flume and the railroad crossing are thought to be places of danger to the public. The trial jury probably has still two weeks' work ahead of it.

MAUI'S SPORTING TRIUMPH.

All Maui people who have sporting blood in their veins are rejoicing because of the overwhelming victory of the Maui Athletic Association nine over Hilo at baseball at Wells Park on Kamehameha day. The score of 18 to 2 tells the story of how much Hilo was outplayed by Wailuku. During the ninth inning Cornwell of the M. A. A. at first base, while leaping up to catch a high ball, was bowled over by the base runner and badly injured at the hip. If it had not been for this accident the score would have been one less for Hilo.

As this game was the only celebration of the 11th in Central Maui, a great crowd of people assembled at Wells Park, filling the grand stand to overflowing. After the game a fine luau was given by the Athletic Association to the Hilo baseballists at the residence of T. B. Lyons. During the feast, at which more than 100 guests were present, speeches were made by L. M. Baldwin, president of M. A. A.; by Captain W. H. Cornwell, Jr., and by Messrs. Brown and Easton of Hilo. During the same day, at Lahaina, the Morning Stars of Wailuku defeated the Lahaina nine by a score of 18 to 13.

Though the Hilo people are desirous of having a Wailuku nine visit Hilo on July 4, the Wailuku athletes prefer a contest on their home grounds with some crack Honolulu club. They have now a fine ground, a new grandstand, and are playing "good ball," and naturally wish to contest with some of the skillful players of the capital. There is reason to believe that a Maui nine might win the baseball championship of the Territory.

MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY.

The June meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place Friday evening, the 20th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, Hamakua. The operetta, "Barber of Bath," will be given again.

MAUI'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

The selection of Messrs. A. N. Kepoikal, D. D. Baldwin and R. C. Searle as a committee to have charge of Maui exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is decidedly a good one. A. N. Kepoikal is the attorney for the H. C. & S. Co. and can well represent the sugar interests; D. D. Baldwin is the owner of the largest pineapple plantation on the island and an authority in educational matters and on Hawaiian land shells and ferns, and R. C. Searle is a partner in the largest coffee plantation on Maui and the manager of an extensive cattle ranch as well. These are most of the local enterprises well represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday night, the 7th, at Paia, and Tuesday night, the 10th, at Hamakua-poko, the Indian jugglers, Mahomet Khan and his brother, gave exhibitions of their skill to large audiences. These two Hindoos have visited Manila, Japan and various places in Hawaii, and are now on their way to the mainland.

By Wednesday's steamer Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith and U. S. District Attorney Breckon arrived on Maui and have been the guests of H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua-poko. Mr. Smith returned to Honolulu per Mauna Loa on Friday. The evening of the 11th an "at home" was given by Mr. C. B. Wells at his Wailuku residence. A large number of Wailuku and Kahului people were present and much enjoyed dancing on the new lanai.

Miss Cora Culbert of California is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. M. Church of Kahului. She is the twin sister of Miss Carsey Culbert.

Today Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Zumwalt and four children departed for Honolulu, intending to take the Sonoma for the coast. Mr. Zumwalt will engage in some mercantile business in California. By the steamer Tampico, that sailed from Kahului on the 12th, Mr. and Mrs. William Coffee and two children of Spreckelsville departed for San Francisco. They will join Mr. W. J. Lawrence in Porto Rico. Mr. and Mrs. John Deane were also passengers by the Tampico.

Last evening the Makawao Debating Society discussed the question, "Resolved, That the Leper Settlement Should Become a Federal Institution." No vote was taken on the merits of the arguments submitted. The Maunaloa Seminary will hold its closing exercises on Wednesday, the 19th.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin will be present at the wedding of his son Arthur, which will take place on the 15th, at Glenview, O.

Dr. R. I. Boote of Wailuku is recovering from his illness. Miss Maria Forbes of Honolulu is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Allen, of Makawao.

A most brilliant afterglow was with-

COWBOYS IN
FINE RACESMaui Makes
Holiday a
Feature.

all to The Advertiser.)

WAILUA, June 12.—The great Hawaiian holiday was duly celebrated at Wailua, Hawaii, with a race meeting, the usual event of the year. Wailua is the town of the big Parker ranch, where the finest horses and the "real" cowboys of Irish and American descent came to ground. The jockeys in the brilliant colors of the Lindsey and Purdy clans appeared favorably with the professionals of the Honolulu track in riding, taking advantage and using strong and expressive words in the English-Hawaiian language spoken on all our local tracks. Colonel Sam Parker, the lord of the manor, was in Honolulu and missed the fine exhibition of the horses from his ranch. The weather was calm and somewhat sultry, owing to the recent antics of Madam Pele, and a goodly crowd was present, evidently enjoying themselves in true, noisy Hawaiian fashion.

The cowboys were on their good behavior, owing to the strict temperance rules of the ranch management, and the gathering had the resemblance of a Sunday school meeting, which would have greatly surprised the progenitors of the inhabitants of what once was the "wild" Wailua. The following is the program:

Race 1—Thomas Lindsey's grey horse Prince defeated Sam Purdy's buckskin, Hanalei. Time, 27 seconds.

Race 2—Sam Spencer's bay pony defeated Dan Dart's grey mare Mary and Sam Purdy's sorrel Claudine, the latter not getting steam up in time.

Race 3—The starters were Thomas Lindsey's Keonaula, Sam Purdy's Fitzsimmons, George Lindsey's Niel, and James Fay Lindsey's Halekalewa. Keonaula was a handsome winner in 29 seconds and took the glory and the purse.

Race 4—In this race the Lindsey family was well represented, the following horses starting: Sam Purdy's Ualakika, J. F. Lindsey's Waihanuui, George Lindsey's Mikina and Thomas Lindsey's Uu. The last mentioned won, time 25 1/2 seconds, and the Lindsey clan cheered with a will.

The fifth race had four starters. They were J. T. Lindsey's Uapaloalii, W. Spencer's Maunahi, George Lindsey's Panawea and Sam Purdy's Maakee Island. Panawea won in 29 seconds. Who ever heard of "Maakee Island" racing, anyhow?

The starters in the sixth race had names which would make any ordinary horse wince. They were: Kuppel's brown Ueu-o-ke-ko, A. Keana's buckskin Hikiiki-al-leau, Amok's Koki's brown Unknown, and W. Lindsey's sorrel Joe Snow. The "Indian-who-eat-medicine," which is the translation of Keana's horse's name, gave the other starters their medicine and won in 27 seconds. The event closed with a match race for \$— a side, which was won by Thomas Lindsey's Prince in 28 1/2 seconds. The real amount is omitted as gambling is strictly prohibited in Wailua.

After the meeting the crowd dispersed. The clans gathered at Akona's hotel, where a banquet was held, and dispersed at a late hour after having celebrated the eleventh in a true Hawaiian fashion. A few of the boys who objected to Japanese "sports" in general, and to some of that race at the hotel especially, were accommodated by the Sheriff with sleeping quarters in a public building until their excessive "steam" had evaporated.

The exhibition of the horses at the track shows the excellence of Hawaiian bred horses, which in size and speed are especially adapted to the climate and to ranch work.

EDMUND NORRIE.

WIRELESS SYSTEM
WAS INSPECTED

The wireless telegraph station at Wailua was inspected yesterday morning by S. S. Dickinson of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swaney, J. B. Castle, E. E. Paxton, H. A. Isenberg, E. F. Bishop, W. M. Giffard, W. H. Hoogs and C. J. Hutchings under the direction of Manager F. J. Cross. The system was operated between Wailua, Molokai and Lahaina, and the visitors expressed themselves pleased with the exhibition. The party started from the Hawaiian Hotel at 9 o'clock in surreys.

At the telegraph station Manager Cross made a detailed statement of the workings of the system. The instruments for receiving and the new coherer were examined and found satisfactory. A message for a down-town firm was received from Molokai while the party was present. H. A. Isenberg sent a message to Bookkeeper Barkhausen of the Hackfeld company at Lahaina, asking how many bags of sugar were on hand at the Pioneer Mill. A quarter of an hour later a message came saying that the book-keeper was not in the plantation somewhere and could not be communicated with. Mr. Giffard sent a similar message to Glenview and a reply was received in six minutes. The quickness with which messages were sent back and forth was commented upon favorably. There was no operator at Mahukona and therefore no communication could be had with Hawaii. It is stated by the manager, however, that the station there will receive messages in about a week and that a private line of telephones will be established to Hilo and other points, to insure prompt delivery of the message.

During the evening of the 10th John Fleming of Alexander & Baldwin of Honolulu made a flying visit to his parents at Grove Ranch on the 7th. Weather—Very warm, volcanic winds, light and southerly; the thermometer registered 94 degrees in the shade at Paia Plantation office during the 7th.

F. AUSTIN'S
MISSIONHis Plans Suffer a
Noteworthy
Change.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The lost is found. Franklin Austin is still in the flesh, and in San Francisco. His plans are changed. He will not sweep over the country in his planned campaign against the "Missionary" party, nor will he endeavor to drive the Doleites over the Paia. A great wave of conviction has come over him. Where as he had intended to loose the hounds of ferocious speech and denounce the "Missionaries" from stool to breakfast, he now will write a book.

Calmly and dispassionately he will set down the political story of Hawaii, point the moral, and adorn the tale with half-tone pictures of leading Home Rulers, toss in, mayhap, a poem or two, or a word painting about the hours of the islands, and publish all these facts and fancies in a neat volume at 50 cents per volume. "It has been always a debatable question with me," said Austin yesterday, as he lit the initial leaf of a fat book of cigarettes, "as to whether my forte was oratory or writing. True, in speech I am able to fortify the uttered word with personal magnetism and power of gesture, while with the pen I am limited to the effect I can create by the mere printed sentence. This lacks the subtle intonation and the force of the whole corpus which I make the most of when on the rostrum, but still to one skilled in the adroit use of written language, there is perhaps an even greater and more permanent impression made by the logical and sequential argument received through the eye alone.

"As I informed you a fortnight ago, I had planned to lecture in all the important cities and towns of the country. I had engaged a manager and was to begin my tour in San Jose. The manager was no good. He went to San Jose but spent his time swimming instead of arranging for my reception and lecture. I went to San Jose and spoke for 10 minutes in the Unitarian Church.

"But the San Jose papers said nothing about your appearance," I interposed.

"Yes, they were so busy with local politics they overlooked me. But it doesn't matter as I have determined to change my scheme. I had started out on a very radical course, but I have had several talks with friends—Republicans of California, who are very rich and influential—and they have persuaded me that the campaign I had intended to make would injure the Republican party."

"But you are not a Republican!" "I'm not a Republican! I'm the strongest and most influential Republican in Hawaii. My whole life has been given up to the Republican party. I made two campaigns for it in California when I had my share of papers in Southern California, and I have always been a consistent believer in the great principles enunciated by Lincoln and McKinley. Even now I am planning the making of the Home Rule party into the real Republican party."

"It is wrong to suppose that I would not have gone to Washington in time to see President Roosevelt before Dole arrived there, if I had thought I could have prevented his being endorsed. Old Franklin is a man of many resources, and I would have managed to arrive on time if I had thought it would avail. I did express surprise at Roosevelt's action on my arrival here but I know now it would have been useless to try to have Dole ousted. It would be like butting against a stone wall. I have nothing personally against Governor Dole and would not insult him. I have only my deep and sincere conviction that urged me to advise Roosevelt not to retain him in office."

"By the way, I met Dole in the street car awhile ago. I entered the car and sat opposite him. At first he ignored me, but when we went outside to smoke a cigarette he could not avoid noticing me. I saluted him and asked after his health. He was very chilly and gave me a really glassy eye. I said nothing more, as I felt that if he did not appreciate the broad spirit which actuated me, he was the loser and not I. This is not like Dole, for he usually does not carry the asperities of political feelings into his private life. I felt that I had done my Christian duty and could not blame myself."

"I understand that Dole believes and has said that the Republicans are growing in strength in Hawaii, and that there is a very good chance for them to elect a delegate to Congress. This is so palpably foolish I don't care to dilate on it. Robert Wilcox will be elected to Congress sure, and at least two-thirds of the Senate and House will be Home Rulers. We are organized more strongly than ever."

"Who's we?" asked I.

"Where's your Republicanism?" "There you are," said Austin, "in your coarse, unseeing way. The Home Rulers are the majority in Hawaii. The majority here are Republicans; a fortiori and by the eternal, the Home Rule party is the real Republican party of Hawaii. I shall contend for my forthcoming book that the Home Rule party should be allowed to reorganize the Republican party of Hawaii, and to have the sole right to that name. Mind you, not to have the Republican party organized for them, or for any haoles to try to boss them. We will accomplish this some day."

"My book will contain about 30,000 words and will be neatly but not gaudily bound. I will send one to every editor in America and will put them on sale in Hawaii."

"But you won't make much money by giving them away and selling them only in Hawaii," said I.

"I am not after money. I am enunciating principles. If I aspired for money I would have devoted myself to commerce and not to literature. I have always held that brain power is the superior of money. When my big scheme failed in the eighties, I resigned all just for gold. In the last few days I have been thinking that perhaps I might make a million or two just to show these rich Hawaiians who jest at me that I can amass wealth if I direct my talents that way. I wouldn't make it in sugar either. How? I don't care to tell. Suffice it to say that I so desire, I may write 'millionaire' after my

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of
Our Fellow Citizens.

Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the whys and wherefores, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they burrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation; if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cures reach scores all well known citizens, anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in life said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow tax-payers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Drivers Out of Date.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The packing houses of Chicago are preparing to introduce more modern methods into their system of meat delivery for city trade. They will use the railway lines. During the recent strike of the teamsters, the scheme it is said, was given a thorough and successful test. Once in effect, the packers will require but one-fourth of the present force of drivers. So anti-union is the use of teams and drivers, the packers say, that they placed each of their distributing depots in the city near a railroad switch on some line connected with the Belt system. But until forced by the strikers to use the railroads the packers had not attempted seriously to carry out their plan.

Americans Win Everything.

PARIS, June 8.—American jockeys won every race at the Bois de Boulogne meeting today. W. K. Vanderbilt's Brigat was not placed in the contest for the Prix Malleret.

name, instead of 'publicist and litterateur.'

"My book will be out in a few weeks. I am living at the Russ House with my wife, child and mother-in-law, and am writing. I will not disclose the name of my publisher. I am not at liberty. However, let me make it plain that my book will not be filled with gall. It will be a forceful exposition of political causes and effects in Hawaii, and I expect it to revolutionize thought on Hawaii in this country. The Democrats would like me to lecture against the missionaries as they could make capital of the facts I would elucidate. But I am too good a Republican. I shall go East soon, probably, and may begin a lecturing tour there and come West. Let my countrymen know though that their best interests are always in my mind and heart. The times are pregnant with possibilities, and Franklin Austin's career is opening broadly. Let the wealthy classes of Hawaii have no fear that I shall rouse a storm against them. I shall not. My life is devoted to my cause. Aloha!"

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

Something
New

In the furniture line—French robes and chifferoni—stained, with red leather French plate mirrors in the doors. Also double doors wardrobe, with tall length French plate mirrors in the doors. While being useful, these wardrobes are a handsome piece of furniture, and add to the appearance of any well furnished house. They are of special construction, and are ABSOLUTELY IN-SECT PROOF.

Our stock of secretary bookcases and library cases was never as large as at present. We have the library bookcases in large and small, with one, two and three doors.

Gentlemen's shaving stands and chifferoni—just the thing to fill in some unfurnished corner.

Shoe
Blackening
Cases

Something neat and useful. By using one a short time it will pay for itself.

A full line of LINOLINUM, RUGS, MATTING and SHADES.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE
..... DEALERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

READ IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER. George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, O., U. S. A., is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in his columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife says to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

Pure Cane Sugar Only!

NO SWEETENING SUBSTITUTES

Used in the manufacture of the high grade and popular products of the old reliable

CONSOLIDATED
Soda Water Works,

COMPANY, LTD.

Works—601 Fort St.

Telephone Main 71.

Prompt delivery anywhere in the city and Waikiki.

MAKING BEER
IN THE PARLOR

Almost the same thing—our brewery is so clean. You are welcome at any time to call and see where and how we make

PRIMO LAGER

Orders from Brewery delivered promptly. Telephone Main 241

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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For Year, Domestic \$ 3.00
Payable in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY JUNE 17

UN-AMERICAN METHODS.

The army does not gain by the efforts of some of its officers to extenuate the "water cure." Nothing excuses torture as an instrument of law and order, and the American people, far from anticipating their own need of re-buke, have never thought to excuse it in others. The war that gave us the Philippines was a war for humanity, and the treatment of the Cubans, Spanish and American, was a war for humanity. How is it possible, then, for us, in trying to govern a population which we have rescued from Spain to outdo Weyler himself in barbarism and brutality? How is it possible for us to do this and still find ourselves at the head of the parade, and to convince the judgment?

General Cervera being one of the defendants in the "water cure" and this is part of his plea:

"Do the exigencies of Philippine warfare ever justify acts which to citizens at home seem unwarrantably cruel?"

Often, from a whole string of houses in East Pico they fired on our wounded and attendants the day of Santa Ana, and those sitting houses went up in smoke. From the walls of a house on a church within a few lines, and once we had gathered against the possibility of a church, that church was burned. At the battle of Santa Ana, to escape our charging line, a battalion threw down its arms on the bank of the Pico, and was safe. Other insurgents threw arms and selves into the Pico, and failed to reach the other shore. Certain papers made furious outcry at the "slaughtered helpless natives in cold blood." We didn't. We were following strictly the laws of war the world over.

General King begs the question. When houses or churches are used to conceal a firing line the laws of war say they shall be burnt. That is not objected to; it is not the point at issue. Nor is there any reason why an escaping enemy, in or out of the water, should not be fired upon. Nobody in America, entitled to a serious hearing, differs much from General King's opinion in this respect. But what have these matters to do with the "water cure"? In what way do they extenuate the forcible injection of a needle into the body of a man to make him tell, at the point of a sword, where arms are hidden or an enemy concealed?

General King says:

Finally, be patient enough to remember that neither Indian nor Malay was ever successfully handled with gloves; that despite all the trimming and humanizing in the course of centuries of the laws of war, war is still what human nature makes and Sherman called it.

Weyler might have made that excuse for the horrors of reconcentration but it would have been in America by an outcry for war in which General King would probably have joined. Let it be admitted that Indians and Malays are barbarous, but is it not our business to set them a civilized example? Must we show that we are worse barbarians than they? If so what is the bringing about the chief end of the war, namely, to win their hearts and transform them into contented, industrious and loyal citizens of the United States? Surely they cannot have hope of justice from a people who, when they want to get the testimony of an unwilling witness, subject him to an ordeal of torture which would have almost shamed the savages of the Spanish Inquisition. Against barbarity such as that they are quite justified in bearing arms.

OCEAN SUPREMACY.

The question of whether Great Britain is going to lose her ocean supremacy to the United States is not one of sentiment or pugnacity but one of cash. The people who have the most money to invest in trade and commerce will do the most business both on sea and land; and if the United States, which has long since passed Great Britain, the race of material wealth, finds that good returns can be had by investing money in ships—a conclusion to which J. Pierpont Morgan is leading the way—then there will be so many Yankee ships and merchants afloat that no nation of smaller capital can hope to match them either in numbers or enterprise.

The case has been put in a nutshell by a leading economic writer.

Capital will go where it can get the best returns. If these returns happen to be found on the ocean capital will go there; and if that capital happens to be in the hands of any one people that people will get control of the ocean.

This was once the case with the Dutch. They held the surplus capital of Europe and got the bulk of the carrying trade. When their money ran out the sea power passed to the then richest people, who were Englishmen. By the same process it may be expected to go to the Americans, who have more money than they know what to do with, and are amassing greater capital than was ever seen on earth before.

No volcano is less likely to blow off its head than that of Hawaii. There are so many vents and fissures that the pressure is relieved by degrees and no catastrophe like those of Krakatoa or Martinique seems possible.

Hilo need not spend any money for fireworks for the Fourth. According to Prof. Lyons the volcano is fairly about that time to respond to the moon with a special show of red fire and rockets.

If some of those Central American earthquakes would stop shaking down cities and split the isthmus in two for a canal, they might be worth their gas bill.

If one Democratic leader pays \$100 for a better, would the starting of a dairy by a horse furnish a clue to the \$200,000 missing from the Tammany campaign fund.

TERMS TO THE BOERS.

In closing out the South African war the British have been wise enough to give generous terms. They know that, if the Boers are to be made over into loyal subjects of the King, as the needs of South Africa require, conciliation must be the first and the last word. The status is not unlike that of the victorious North at the conclusion of the Civil War. The way was open then to reprisals and to a South unconquered for a century. It was also open to magnanimity and its sequence, a Union restored in spirit as well as in law and geography. Abraham Lincoln chose the part of good will and when the next war came the soldiers of the North fought in the same rank and under the same flag. Between that example and the one set by the Germans in their treatment of the French the British have chosen the one most likely to secure peace and to induce the men so lately foes to clasp hands where they once crossed swords.

The terms granted are as follows:

First—The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession or under their control, desist from further resistance, and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General De la Rey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

Second—The burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceedings civil or criminal will be taken against any burghers surrendered or returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which have been notified by the commander in chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court martial after the close of hostilities.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced.

Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on land property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the supervision of a magistrate or otherwise for the purpose of assisting people to their homes and for those who are not able to provide for themselves, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations.

His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of the Boer commissions the sum of three million pounds sterling, and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republic, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the Government, and such notes and receipts, if found by such commission to have been duly issued, in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidences of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of three millions pounds sterling, His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances or loans, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable, over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

The terms, in some of their aspects, are even more generous than those accorded the South by Lincoln. The money grant of \$15,000,000 is unprecedented in a case where the defeated people had been warned upon as rebels. Civil government is promised soon and it is indicated that the Boers will enjoy the same franchise as the rest of His Majesty's subjects. No wonder John Burns, M. P., in commenting on this kindly settlement said: "We are a civilized people when we behave ourselves."

It is a rather curious fact that the men of Hawaii have never taken kindly to helmet hats. Elsewhere in the tropics such headgear is in common use. There is no more comfortable, slightly and sanitary hat in the market than the helmet and the price is reasonable. One special advantage is the benefit the eyes get from the green lining of the visor and another is the good effect upon the hair of the air space in the crown.

Payment of bounties on beet sugar has been discontinued by Germany. That power having ratified the program of the Brussels conference. The effect of this important move upon sugar prices here will have a healthful influence on the market.

Don Paul Krueger will find small enjoyment in South Africa. With his wife dead of grief, his honors and authority gone, with old age and illness weighing on him, life even on his native veldt can possess few charms.

Porto Rico will help Hawaii in the coffee fight. That is good. Porto Rico, it will be observed, is much more desirable to have with us than Porto Ricans.

Lipton will challenge again. This will be the third time. Meanwhile the sale of Lipton's teas has increased enough to pay all the bills and create a thrust for more advertising.

The Indiana State Democratic Convention met and adjourned without mentioning Bryan. It didn't even read The Commoner between speeches. As a political back number Mr. Bryan seems to be occupying a place on the high shelf.

FIGHT OVER NAVY YARD.

With nearly \$30,000,000 in the naval appropriation bill, there seems no reason to believe that the American Navy will fall to advance along the lines which have been followed for the past score of years. As usual there is to be a battleship or first-class cruiser built on the Pacific coast and the Pacific Squadron will continue to make a strong bid for holding the pride of the navy.

Of the many elements of fighting value in the bill as it was last before the Senate was the striking out of the House clause that one-half the new yards must be constructed on the Pacific coast. The fight for such a provision has been a long one, has often been nearly won, only to fall through at the last stage. Senator Hoar, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the upper House, has been the bitter opponent of the plan, and so far has been able to carry through his point.

The objection to the use of the navy yards for construction is that any work done by the yards costs the government up to 25 per cent more than the same could be bought for outside, unincorporated competition. Instances in the past would seem to uphold this contention, but it is met by the argument that unpreparedness caused the excessive expense and in consequence an investment in the way of experience now would return good interest in the future.

The most vital point in the free use of the navy yards would seem to be the governing power such a company would exert over the private contractors. It is not fair to presume that with the skilled construction corps of the navy it is possible to do work as cheaply and well in navy yards as in private ship yards. The profit of contractors should represent not more than the difference in the class of work and rates of pay. Once reach such a point in the yards and the future of warship building would be a matter for congratulation.

The contractors would see that they would not expect too much and that our Uncle would get his vessels at a fair price.

There is yet another feature. Give to the navy yards construction work and there could be gathered a staff of competent men who would be able to turn out anything from the 75-ton tug to the 15,000-ton line of battle ship. With such a force any emergency would be met with decision and capacity. Now a great piece of work means delay, because the force is not there. All these points become of interest now that we may have a yard here, and the rise of the yard will mean much in salaries to be paid and supplies consumed. Not perhaps that construction work might be done here, but at least that there be a force for high class emergency work.

MOVABLE SIDEWALKS.

One of the improvements of the future, of special value and interest to crowded cities, is the movable sidewalk—an American device which was first exploited at the Chicago fair, and is now being put to practical use in Paris. The Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Bastille, a distance of six miles. According to the Electrical World and Engineer, the platform will consist of three parallel parts running with speeds of 2, 4, 5 and 7 miles an hour, respectively. A passenger walking on the platform could thus attain a speed of 10 to 15 miles an hour. The platform is contemplated even as a quadruple platform, making the higher speed as great as 12 to 14 miles an hour. Stairs would be installed every 500 feet, one set for going in and another for going out of the shallow tunnel of the running platform. The maximum distance to walk to a station would therefore be 325 feet. The uniform fare proposed is two cents.

Sidewalks of this kind may be set down among the commonplace experiences of the twentieth century. In great cities where the glut of humanity has not only covered the available surface but have been carried high in air and underground, the movable sidewalk must be an ultimate resort. In all cities, one of these days, it will solve the problem of rapid transit for the masses and may be made a source of municipal revenue.

It is the fashion to take a melancholy view of the prospects of the young King of Spain, but after all he is not so badly off. One of the burdens which made his country weak—the ownership of colonies which were always in a state of rebellion and cost more than they came to—has been shouldered upon the United States, and Spain freed of it is free to use her resources to her income. Carlism has gone to sleep with its seditious leader, and army and navy expenses can be cut down. The people show good will for their young king and his mother, and his policies, guided as they are by ministers of skill, are not likely to alienate them. If there could be a revival of industry in the country, which is still one of great resources comparable in that respect to California, the young king's reign should be happy and prosperous.

The black pig and the white rooster ought to be at a premium now on the big volcano island.

HALEMAUMAU SHOWS SIGNS OF GREAT ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

of moon is nearest the earth, and therefore the new moon has the greater effect. I also took a list of the scattering earthquakes in Hawaii for a year and I find that 75 per cent of them came within a couple of days of the new and full moon.

There is a new moon about July 5. I don't want to be classed with the cranks who are always predicting something great, but it is my belief that on that date, or thereabouts, we will hear of more volcanic activity.

It is also worth noting that during the early part of this year the earth was in a very peculiar position with respect to the solar system. For example, draw a line through the earth at right angles to the direction of the sun and you will find that every planet excepting a few asteroids would be on the same side of the line as the sun, so that the earth was really in the extreme limit of the solar system. Whether that has anything to do with the increased disturbance of equilibrium I will leave it to the scientists to determine.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The afterglow last evening was prolonged and brilliant.

The public schools close for the summer vacation on June 20.

It was four years ago today that the United States raised its flag on these islands.

At a meeting of Company C, N. G. H., held at the Club last evening, Capt. J. G. Gonsalves was re-elected to serve one year.

United States District Attorney Breckons has thanked Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth by letter for his services in the Vierra okolehoo case.

Fifty Hawaiians were procured from the Kalahehi detention camp yesterday by the Rapid Transit Company for work on the King-street extension.

A Porto Rican girl who has been an inmate of the Salvation Army Rescue Home for a few weeks, quit the institution recently, taking all her clothes, and has not yet been found.

After July 1 Jared Smith, Director of the United States Agricultural Station, will have money to carry on its work, the new fiscal year beginning on that date. Twelve thousand dollars will then be available.

Andrew Weir, the soldier who has given important testimony before a committee of Congress in regard to the "water cure," formerly lived here. His mother is a teacher in the local schools. He is a brother-in-law of Alden Keech.

It is said that Col. McCarthy has sent a letter to the Democratic Executive Committee offering his resignation as chairman, and that the same will be considered at a meeting to be held next week. E. B. MacDonogh and Prince David are mentioned as probable successors in case the resignation is accepted.

F. H. Loucks, who for several years past has occupied a position as clerk in the office of the Hawaiian News Co., has been appointed clerk of the Third Circuit Court by Judge Gear. Mr. Loucks was born in 1872 in Batavia, Rouge, and later removed to San Francisco. Three years ago he came to Honolulu, to accept the situation he now occupies as the first of the month. Mr. Loucks succeeds A. G. Karulouku, who has resigned.

Charges preferred by members of the Bow Wong Wui against Chinese Consul Wang Yung Pin, alleging that the latter was a party to and was cognizant of the wholesale smuggling of opium into Honolulu, are said to have been under investigation of Collectors of Customs Stackable. The charges originally went to Secretary Hall, Department of the Treasury, which requested Collector Stackable to make an investigation. Allegations are to the effect that 14,000 lbs. of opium have been smuggled.

(From Monday's daily.)

Gorham D. Gilman of Newton, Mass., who was consul general for Hawaii in Boston, on May 29, celebrated his 80th birthday.

The afterglow in the evening continues as brilliant as ever. At 5 a. m. there is also a splendid exhibition of afterglow.

A passenger on the last north-bound Albatross boat who had a volcano trip coupon got it cashed. "The volcano being active I don't care to go there," he said.

G. M. Cooke, for the past year night manager of the Club Stables, is no longer at that post, as last night closed his period of service. W. E. Bellina will succeed him.

The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. held a joint picnic on Young Island Saturday afternoon. Games and other amusements were enjoyed, the party breaking up about 8 p. m.

Manager Fairchild of the Makee Sugar Company, Keala, Kauai, reports the season's crop to be about 11,500 tons. This exceeds by 125 tons the largest crop the company has ever had.

Albert M. Webster, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and Miss Clara De Cew, formerly stenographer of the Circuit Court, will be married June 23. They will spend their honeymoon on Tantalus.

In the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry may be seen a fine specimen of the mangosteen, a rather rare fruit. There are also two onions, each weighing 18 ounces, grown by Mr. F. Buchholz, Kona.

The employees of the hardware department of T. H. Davies & Co. gave a dinner on Saturday evening at the Hawaiian hotel for George Angus, who is to be married on Tuesday evening. Those present were C. V. Sturtevant, A. S. Robertson, D. B. MacDonogh, G. M. Woodhull, R. C. Lydecker, T. Kelly, E. Donahue.

E. R. Hendry, United States Marshal, has returned from Eleale.

Mrs. A. G. Hawes gives a bathing party at Waikiki for Miss Freda White.

Mr. A. Lewis leaves on the Mauna Loa today for a business trip to Hawaii.

Princess Kawanakoa has discontinued until further notice her receptions on Tuesdays.

L. K. Pearson will leave on the Kilauea for Hilo. He is going into the harness and saddlery business there.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart has returned from Hilo, where he represented the government in criminal cases.

Side Lights, the June issue of which is out, is so good a publication of the kind as to deserve a wider field than Hilo can give it.

E. S. Boyd, Land Commissioner, leaves on the Kilauea today for Hilo to allot various homestead tracts which were recently approved by the Executive Council.

The sixth commencement of the Kamehameha School for Girls will take place next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The commencement of the school will be held next Tuesday evening.

Miss Maud Gillet and Mr. A. A. Young will be married tomorrow evening in St. Andrew's cathedral. There is to be no reception afterwards, the cards merely being for attendance at the church.

Twenty workmen are engaged in constructing the canal for the Fourth of July ball on the Waikiki side of the capital building. It will be 50 by 100 feet, and has supports underneath to hold up any number of people who may crowd into the structure.

A committee from the Builders' Exchange called upon Supt. Boyd yesterday to tender the assistance of that body in securing a stricter conformity to the building laws. The laws on that subject are at present very meagre, and the Builders' Exchange proposes to frame a new statute for submission to the next legislature.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. Fessy, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL 200,000.00

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F. C. Jones Vice President

C. E. Cooke Cashier

IN SOCIETY



Two events during the coming week will be of special interest in society circles. These are the weddings of Miss Maud Gillet and Mr. A. A. Young and of Miss Elizabeth Grace and Mr. George Angus. The Gillet-Young wedding takes place on the evening of Wednesday, June 16, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The bride will be given away by Dr. J. S. McGrew. Miss Alice Gillet, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. B. Griggs Holt will attend the groom. The ushers are J. Tarn McGrew, R. W. Shingle, William Williamson and R. E. Wright. After the wedding a reception for the wedding party will be held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McGrew. The couple will leave for the coast in the steamship China to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Eleanor Phillips of Oakland, and William N. Patton were married in the Catholic Cathedral last Saturday evening just after the arrival of the Mowers from Vancouver. Miss Phillips was a passenger on the steamer, having been away from the islands for several months.

The Seniors of Oahu College and a few friends were entertained by Miss May E. Fay assisted by her cousin Maud E. Fay at the home of her parents, on Anapuni street on Saturday evening, June 12th. Progressive playing, ping pong, and music by the Oahu College Quintette Club, helped the time to pass pleasantly and quickly. The company departed wishing Miss May many happy birthdays. Those present were: Misses A. Clark, E. Horner, F. Hall, E. Amweg, M. McCandless, E. Wolfe, F. Crozier, D. Sorenson, A. Gribble, S. Lyman, H. Hapal, F. Hill, A. Hill, C. Stewart, C. Dodge, F. Tarrow, M. M. Dorff, I. Fisher, M. Peterson, D. Oshly, A. Marshall, C. Marshall, J. Damon, A. Feiker, M. Turner, L. Cunningham, J. Winne, K. Harnstead, Messrs. G. Canavaro, R. Johnson, A. Robinson, M. Robinson, G. Malott, P. McKean, C. Sawyer, K. Brown, F. Shingle, J. Young, Edgar Young, J. A. Walker, Judge L. A. Dickey, C. Tracey, E. Hoffman, W. Heen, E. Young, C. Black, C. Allen, G. Hapal, E. Young, H. Young, N. Crabbe, F. Sawyer, F. Lowrey, A. Jordan, M. Nevil, H. Sturtevant.

Miss Mabel Wilcox of Lihue, Kauai, was a graduate in music at Mrs. Semple's school, 323 West 7th street, New York city, on Wednesday, May 21st. Miss Wilcox, who has devoted the winter to studying music, rendered two very fine piano solos, first Grieg's by Schumann and second the Columbine Minuet. She was so loudly applauded that she declared as encore, a waltz by Chopin, in the "Moonlight" by Mac Dowell. In the evening the young ladies of the school gave an informal farewell dance to their friends. In the afternoon Miss Wilcox wore a charmingly simple white gown and in the evening an exquisite ball gown of blue chiffon. Among the guests were the most distinguished members of the New York society set.

The picnic of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Y. M. C. A. will take place on Young Brothers' Island in the harbor this afternoon and evening, the launches leaving Brewer's wharf next the boat landing, near foot of Nuuanu street at three and four p. m. The secretaries with all who intend accompanying the expedition across the harbor to notify them not later than noon today. Already a large number have signified their intention of going. Everyone is expected to bring lunch but the Y. W. C. A. will put up lunches for ten cents each for those who leave word with Mrs. Brown before noon. As music is to be one of the pleasures of the outing it is desired that as many as have musical instruments and can play them, should bring them along. There will also be games and bathing. Bathing suits and towels are to be brought.

Mrs. Frank Jordan has invitations out for a reception to be given Monday, June 14 from 3 to 10 p. m. in honor of her sister, Miss Josephine Abernethy.

Mrs. Royal D. Mead accompanied by Miss Ruth Beckwith of Los Angeles will return by the China July 15.

Wentworth Buchanan and Donald Ross leave on July 1 in the steamship Moana for Victoria whence they will go to Banff for a couple of weeks' stay. They will then go to Montreal and hope to reach Newport by the end of July where they will remain during the summer.

A complimentary dinner will be given this evening at "Halelupa," 135 Makiki street, in honor of Mr. A. A. Young whose marriage to Miss Maud Gillet takes place next Wednesday evening. The hosts are Robert W. Shingle, A. Lewis, Jr., Griggs Holt and William Williamson, his former associates in "Bohemia." Covers will be laid for four teen.

The "Order of the Billy Goats" will give a complimentary dinner on Monday evening for George Angus whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth Grace takes place on Tuesday evening next week.

The nuptials of Miss Wildfield and Byron Baird are to be celebrated on August.

A luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. W. F. Allen for a number of ladies among whom were Mrs. W. G. Irwin and Mrs. Patch.

The picture hat has never been more beautiful than it is today. Yet in a measure it has fallen on evil days for the simple reason that it is so often donned by the wrong woman. There is a terrible type of woman who wears a picture hat and who possesses all the qualities necessary for the successful wearing of the picture hat. It is a woman who has no knowledge whatever of dress, and she professes to be the very epitome of fashion. The result is always disastrous. A picture hat can be easily proved by a look at the hat of a woman of this type.

Behaviors of the Pig's Foot treatment "It was a glorious thing in the genital." "It was so thoughtful in the genital."

PLANS FOR A HOLIDAY

CORONATION TO BE OBSERVED

Will Push Plans for a Fair in July—Progress in Coffee Fight.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE Merchants' Association went on record yesterday afternoon as favoring a half holiday on Saturday and an observance of Coronation day. In addition to this the association declared that the Merchants' Fair should go on and that clean streets must be secured very soon.

The meeting of the association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a well-attended gathering. Those present were: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Harris, L. E. Pinkham, J. F. Humburg, H. F. Wichman, M. Phillips, G. W. Smith, W. W. Hall, F. J. Church, John F. Soper, J. G. Rothwell, F. L. Waldron, C. von Hamm, W. H. Babbitt, J. M. Wakefield, J. G. Spencer, Robert Catton.

Reports from the street paving committees were first in order and they came in quite rapidly. M. Phillips said that there was but one reply from the lower block of Fort street, that the Judé building would pay a pro rata. Neither the Campbell estate nor Irwin & Company had answered the committee's letter. L. E. Pinkham said that in case of the block below King street the Austin estate and J. O. Carter were the only ones who objected; the others wanting the improvement. Mr. Wichman said matters were in statu quo in the block to Hotel street, owing to the fact that the Campbell estate was not inclined to do anything, according to reports, and as the trustees had not answered the request of other committees, his committee had kept quiet. The committees were continued with instructions to get together with the Superintendent of Public Works and find what that department would do in the premises.

The committee which had in charge the sending of W. C. Weedon to the Coast reported having secured a pass for him. The chairman said he would have to have more time for the preparation of the income tax report, owing to the absence of W. O. Smith from the city.

The first communication read was one from A. Barnes, setting forth that what was needed badly here was a credit bureau, and following his suggestion with remarks from various associations in the United States showing how they did the work of keeping tabs of the dealers worthy of credit. The report was considered of great value that the matter was sent to the committee of trade and finance for a special report.

The subject of coffee came up and a letter from Captain Williamson, saying he would make an investigation as to what he could do, was read. This was followed by some interesting correspondence showing the interest aroused in Porto Rico in favor of a tariff on coffee. The letters are as follows:

Honolulu, June 12, 1926.

The Merchants' Association, Honolulu, H. T.

Dear Sirs:—Having opened up correspondence with some of the coffee men of Porto Rico, relative to having the coffee industry protected, I beg to submit to your perusal two letters of A. A. Macfie, dated May 21st and 26th respectively, and also copy of letter from President of Chamber of Commerce of San Juan to R. A. Macfie in regard to this issue.

The tenor of these letters indicate, that combined and constant action by both Porto Rico and Hawaii at Washington should be taken up, and as the future welfare of our territory must be of first importance to our commercial bodies such as you are, I should like to enlist your co-operation in this vital measure, as well as have you interest our Chamber of Commerce, of which many of you are members, in regard to this measure. The combined efforts of Porto Rico and Hawaii ought certainly to bear tangible results in time to come, and I should like to have you take the matter up with the Porto Rico people, by correspondence or by other means you may find suitable.

Trusting that you will lend your assistance as well as arouse the support of our Chamber of Commerce.

I am yours most respectfully,

R. A. LOUISON

San Juan Puerto Rico May 1926. A. L. Louison, Esq., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter (carbon copy) of 14th April about protection for the coffee industries of Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico. I showed it to Governor Hunt who quite approved of your suggestion. I have sent copies to various newspapers and to the Chamber of Commerce from whom I have just received a letter in Spanish, a translation of which I will send you by next mail. The chamber seems very favorable to your suggestions.

Please excuse this short note as the mail is just leaving.

Yours very truly,

R. A. MACFIE

San Juan Puerto Rico May 1926. A. L. Louison, Esq., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—Referring to my last letter of the 21st inst. which I beg to confirm, I take now pleasure in having you enclosed a copy of translation of the letter I received from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Juan regarding your proposition for protection of Hawaii and Porto Rico coffee. I shall report to you as further communication I may receive on this matter and remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. A. MACFIE

(Translation.)
Chamber of Commerce,
San Juan, Porto Rico, May 21, 1926.
Mr. R. A. Louison, Esq., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—The Council of this Chamber of Commerce to which I presented your interesting letter, as well as the copy you enclosed, took note of both and decided to answer you stating that all you and Mr. Louison propose in regard to agitating the opinion in Washington in the sense of obtaining a duty to 50 per pound on foreign coffee imported into the United States is very reasonable as a protection to the two colonial countries of the Great Republic.

The council is also of the opinion that the combined and constant action of both Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands can obtain a satisfactory result in this matter.

Having this in view, it is its intention to interest the planters of the island and especially the coffee growers in Mr. Louison's plan.

I shall not fail to report to you the outcome of our endeavors should they be favorable, and remain,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) M. PANTAGUA,
President.

The matter of the Merchants' Fair came up on the report of the special committee as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., June 10th, 1926.

To the President and Members of the Merchants' Association.

Gentlemen:—The committee appointed by you for the purpose of inquiring into the proposed Merchants' Fair, which it has been suggested be held in conjunction with the Agricultural Fair, beg leave to report as follows:

A conference between Acting Governor Cooper, Mr. Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, and your committee, we were assured of the hearty co-operation of the government, and their hope that the proposed action be taken.

Owing to public notice having been given early in the year that the Agricultural Fair would be held the last of July, and that planting had been going on in accordance therewith, it was deemed inadvisable, at this time, change the date of the Fair, and your committee feel that it is to the best interest of the fair that they concur in the date originally set.

Our two Inter-Island transportation companies (the W. S. S. Co. and the I. I. S. N. Co.) have offered a 50 per cent reduction in fares, making a one fare round trip rate, tickets good for one month, for passengers from the other islands. They still further offer to carry free, products and goods to be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair.

Some of the hotels offer special reduced rates to the island visitors during the fair.

The Jockey Club has signified their willingness to arrange a race meet during that week, they only asking that the fair promoters guarantee a portion of the purses.

Your committee feels that the fair can be successfully carried through, provided a proper location can be obtained and would suggest that a committee be appointed to wait on Governor Dole, requesting him to get permission from Capt. McWilliamson, the U. S. resident quartermaster, for the erection of a pavilion in front of and between the Drill Shed and Hotel street, for the housing of the Merchants' exhibits and such other uses as may be deemed desirable.

Your committee has secured an estimate that the probable cost of a suitable building will be between \$2500 and \$3000, and that probably \$1200 would be realized from the sale of the building after the close of the fair, making a probable net cost of about \$1800.

Respectfully submitted,
F. R. ERLM,
W. W. DIMOND,
GEO. W. SMITH,
J. G. ROTHWELL,
F. L. WALDRON,
R. CATTON.

Committeeman Smith said that the cost of the building would be some \$2700 and the salvage from the lumber \$1200. However, there would be a source of revenue in that the space could be rented and thus some money raised. W. W. Dimond said there might be formed a company to erect the building and take all charge of the affairs in this connection, the association standing the loss. On motion of Secretary Harris the committee was increased by the addition of three members and given all power to carry through the fair idea. The three members are: J. G. Rothwell, R. Catton, F. L. Waldron. There was some talk of limiting the committee in its expenditures, but this was not put into concrete form, as all the talk had been along lines that made it possible for the people to see just what the committee might spend.

A letter was read from L. Marks saying that he was ready to aid in the carrying out of the plan for clean streets and wanted to meet the association. This was followed by a suggestion from the committee on the subject that Mr. Marks would give it later a report upon costs and what he could secure, which would form the basis of a report, also that there seemed every reason to believe that the plan would go through very soon.

A letter from C. D. Chase embodying a suggestion for the maintenance at San Francisco of a bureau of information, and other plans of advertising for the securing of tourist trade, was referred to a special committee composed of J. G. Rothwell, J. F. Humburg and W. Lashman and the committee will look into other plans of advertising.

Mr. Weedon sent a letter asking if the association would assist in securing his outfit of lantern slides and views and offering to distribute literature, and the secretary will answer that he was engaged to lecture in the belief that he had all the supplies.

James Gordon Spencer wanted to know what the association would do as to the buying of some copies of the book to be issued by Secretary Cooper, for the purpose of advertising. Territory has some money but it will take more for the purpose of printing all that are needed. The amount desired will be from \$500 to \$600. The Chamber of Commerce was interested and sent Mr. Spencer to see the alder organization. The matter was placed in the hands of the committee on publicity.

President Macfarlane brought up the matter of a half holiday on Saturday and asked for opinions as to what should be done in the matter of such action during the summer months. Several spoke some agreeing and others finding reasons why the move must be kept open. One member said the Kinohi had had to be handled before the men went home, and this kept them about for several hours. Finally it was decided that the association pro-

(Continued on Page 3.)

MEET AND NAME MEN

Republicans Are Lined Up Ready.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

REPUBLICANS opened their fight, the mere formal throwing out of the skirmish lines, last evening at the meetings of the precinct clubs for organization, by the nomination of officers to be chosen on Friday, June 27. In most instances in the city there were fair gatherings and the foundations were laid for some hard work.

There were some districts in which there is no record of there having been held any meeting, and in at least one of these the president of the club alone showed up. There was a healthy desire manifested at most of the meetings for the perfection of the party organization, and in almost every instance there were formed special committees for the purpose of perfecting the precinct registers.

The meeting of the First precinct of the Fourth district was held at the Government nursery, where Superintendent Austin had arranged a table and seats for the fairly large crowd which gathered. In the absence of the former president, Townsend, Charles Hopkins was chosen chairman of the meeting. The nominations made were as follows: President, C. L. Hopkins; vice presidents, W. Roe, W. L. Eaton, D. Pihko Oklu, Joseph Luahwa; secretary, E. S. Boyd; assistant secretary, Isaac Harbottle; treasurer, P. R. Helm; judges of election, J. Kalama, S. Kamalopili, J. Kidwell, Joseph Luahwa; executive committee, J. Viviclaves, E. Towse, Solomon Kaula, J. W. K. Kel, J. Kalama, D. A. Kaloie, Kalana.

After the nominations had been made there was a discussion of the registration of the voters and it was decided that the captains of the various sub districts of the precinct should secure rolls and proceed to list every voter in the precinct. This work will begin at once so that when the meeting for the election of the officers nominated last evening is held there shall be on the rolls a full representation of the voters of the district.

The meeting of the second precinct was held in a tent pitched at the corner of Pihko and Lunallilo streets. The tent was new and was secured for the use of the club during the campaign which is now coming on. There were present many voters both haole and native, and the enthusiasm was fairly evident, for the reason that when there was called a subscription for the purpose of paying all the preliminary expenses, the contributions netted close to \$50. Owing to the new rule that no person shall be a member of more than one committee, J. H. Fisher was not renominated for the position of president. The list of officers as named is as follows: President, J. H. Soper; vice presidents, W. Kalomoku, M. A. Gonsalves, secretary, T. H. Petrie; assistant secretary, Patrick Gleason, treasurer, C. H. Atherton, judges, C. L. Beale, G. B. McClellan, C. B. Wilson, executive committee, J. H. Craig, R. Ahuna, R. D. Mead, George Kawai, Charles Crozier.

The meeting adjourned until Friday two weeks and there were taken no steps for registry, as it will be taken up at that time.

There was a fair meeting at the drill shed where the voters of the Fifth precinct were gathered. After some little talking over plans the following were nominated for the officers of the club: President, O. C. Swain; first vice president, L. J. Nahora Hipsa; second vice president, J. Keoliki; secretary, G. Rose; assistant secretary, Charles Costa; treasurer, E. P. Chapin; judges of election, A. F. Cooke, J. Mahoney, E. Devanchelle; executive committee, A. F. Cooke, William H. Coney, Samuel Johnson, J. Mahoney, J. Bissell.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The meeting of the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district was held in the Reform School premises, with Judge Wilcox presiding, and Isaac Sherwood acting as secretary. The following nominations were made: President, W. L. Wilcox, first vice president, G. H. Huddy second vice president, E. C. Winston, secretary, J. H. Sherwood, assistant secretary, J. L. Holt; treasurer, K. R. G. Wallace; judges, William Henry, Captain J. C. Cluney, John Inch, executive committee, C. H. Clark, J. Kalama, Fritz Rowald, Sol Mahelona, S. K. Paulo, William Henry, E. C. Winston, J. Borgess, George Farr, Isaac Cockett, B. P. Zablan.

The meeting of the club of the Tenth precinct of the Fifth district was held at the home of Charles Broad, as the school house was closed. There was a fair assemblage for the occasion and the discussions brought out a degree of enthusiasm. When there was a motion for the appointment of canvassing committees it was amended so that each person present was constituted a committee for the purpose of getting members for the club. The next meeting will be held at the residence of President Kaulukou. The nominations made are as follows:

President, J. L. Kaulukou, vice presidents, Enoch Johnson, Chang Hun, W. H. Crawford, treasurer, D. L. Ah Kwal, judges, Charles Broad, Abraham Bolster, Antone Richards; executive committee, Charles Nottley, David Kaha, C. K. A. G. H. Kawabi, Jr., Levi Oleloa.

When the members of the club of the Ninth precinct gathered at the school house in School street there was a complete shut out and they had to hold their meeting in the street. There were few persons present and the result of their labors was something like this: President, W. Neely, vice presidents, M. Da Costa, Herman Meek, J. Botanaba, secretary, C. W. Dickey, treasurer, S. K. Ka-ne, judges, Alexander D. Larnach, M. T. Marshall, John Olio. The meeting was almost informal and it was decided that there



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It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful Presents

AND USEFUL

1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.

1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.

1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.

1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.

1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1926. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are new on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826. Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD

AGENTS.

shall be something done before the next meeting to arrange that there shall be a room for the club.

WEATHER FOR MAY

The Thermometer Went
as High as 82
Degrees.

Temperature mean for month, 78.4; normal, 74.2; average daily maximum, 79.0; average daily minimum, 68.4; mean daily range, 10.6; greatest daily range, 17 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 58. The first week in May was unusually cool.

Barometer average, 30.033; normal, 30.023; highest, 30.14; lowest, 29.97; greatest 24-hour change, 1 c. from any given hour on one day to the same hour on the next, 0.07; "lows" passed this point on the 5th and 20th; "highs" on the 11th and 24th.

Relative humidity average, 70.7; normal, 70.3; mean dew point, 63; normal, 64; absolute moisture, 6.87 grains to cubic foot of air; dew on the grass, 4 days.

Rainfall, 1.34 inches; normal, 2.86; rain record days, 19; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.38 on the 13th; total at Luakaha, 12.14; at Kapiolani Park, 6.06.

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.10 to 33.85 feet above mean sea level. May 31, 1901, it stood at 33.28. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 3.76 feet at the scale, 10.00 representing the assumed annual mean.

Trade wind days, 31 (5 of NNE); normal, 24; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 3.2; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.4.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal, Hilo, 100 per cent; Hamakua, 400; Kohala, 200; Waimea, 100; Kona, 85; South Kau, 45; North Kau, 120; Puna, 110; Maui, varying from 100 to 200; Oahu, 50, except Ahuhannu, 200; South Kauai, 66; North Kauai, 150.

Mean temperatures, Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 76.0; average minimum, 68.5; Waimea, 2700 elevation, 73.4, and 62.4; Kohala, 321 elevation, 75.4 and 65.9; Waialua, Kula, Maui, 7500 elevation, 51.7 and 38.5; United States Magnetic Observatory, 59 elevation, 85.5 and 65.7; Ewa Mill, 50 elevation, 81.4 and 65.7.

Mr. Fleming at the Magnetic Observatory reports a a. m. dewpoint, 62.5; relative humidity, 57.5; s. p. m., 62.2 and 73.5. Ewa, mean dew point, 64.4; humidity, 70.5 per cent; Kohala, 65.6 dew point; 80 humidity.

Heavy suff. 3rd, 18th and 30th. Earthquakes reported, none. Snow fell on Mauna Kea 3rd and 4th; thunder and lightning, Oahu, 12th. Marked haze 10th. "After-glow" (with solar haze), probably from the smoke of the Hawaii, (tongue eruptions, reported from Hawaii, 21st; first seen on Oahu, 22nd, and continued thereafter, red for first two or three evenings, then more gray-green and yellow-green effects. Solar haze at day tinged with violet ray, afterwards white.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.
Honolulu, T. H., June 13, 1902.

RAINFALL FOR MAY, 1902.
Stations— (Ft.) (Inches). Elev. Rain.

HAWAII.		
Hilo—	50	13.35
Waialeale	1250	21.74
Kaunakakai	100	12.55
Pepeekeo	100	12.55
Hakalau	200	18.82
Honolulu	300	19.02
Lanipahoehoe	500	23.99
Hamakua—		
Kilauea	250	17.51
Pasohau (MHI)	300	11.90
Kakulalele	700	16.24
Kohala—		
Nihoa	200	11.48
Kohala (Mission)	521	10.84
Kohala Sugar Co.	1225	11.89
Waimea	2700	4.45
Punahoa	1847	4.48
Kona—		
Holualoa	1350	4.40
Kealahou	1580	5.33
Napooopo	25	4.43
Kau—		
Honoupo	15	0.53
Naelehu	0	0.71
Hika	310	0.50
Pahala	850	1.66
Maunaloa	1700	1.05
Puna—		
Volcano House	4000	4.22
Olaa, Mountain View	1630	15.81
MAUI.		
Waipae Ranch	700	0.00
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	2.85
Hakua	700	8.14
Kula (Waialua)	2700	1.93
Puunahoa	1400	10.33
Hakakala Ranch	2000	3.29
Waikuku	200	1.84
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	1.34
Makiki reservoir	120	1.35
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.24
Kapiolani Park	15	0.00
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	7.32
Manoa, Rhodes' Gardens	300	11.33
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.06
Innsane Asylum	30	1.09
Kalihi-Uka	50	7.02
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	250	0.95
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	2.50
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	650	12.14
Waimanalo	285	0.83
Maunawili	250	4.91
Ahuimanu	250	12.96
Kahuku	25	1.11
Ewa Plantation	60	0.34
Waipahu	300	0.90
Moanalua	100	0.45
KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm)	500	8.83
Lihue (Mokulua)	200	1.71
Lihue (Kukaua)	100	5.37
Koala	15	1.00
Kilauea	225	6.75
Hanalei	10	14.32
Hana	15	14.05
Hehe	200	0.12
Wahiawa Mt.	1108	12.25
McBryde Res., Hehele	550	1.96
Lawai	450	2.21
East Lawai	10	2.81
West Lawai	500	1.38
Too late for last report—		
Maunaloa	1700	1.50

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.
CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

DURING a week given over in great part to merry-making and preparations for the holiday, there were no features in the stock market which make the record of intense interest. The total shares sold were very small and the stocks dealt in kept the range limited. Altogether weakness may be reported all along the line and the bottom, while not touched, is all the nearer.

Perhaps the most notable decline was that in Hawaiian Sugar, where the stock went down to \$23, as against \$23.25 for Makaweli at San Francisco. This showed the inside was forecast at San Francisco first, for there the price has been declining steadily, the rate being \$24 there while it was three points higher here. There was felt in this market a strong belief that there would be paid a dividend on this stock very early. However, the information that the dividend would be passed seems to have gotten out in San Francisco first, for the rumor here is that the time for payment of profit on that stock will be out of the next crop and not from this. However, there are being made such extensive improvements that the plantation will be one of the most valuable in appointments that there is.

The Olaa price was marked down, by a sale yesterday of 100 shares, to \$2. This means just half the value of the plantation represented in the price of stock as shown in the sales. The sale of this stock does not mean that the bottom has been reached in the opinion of some of the insiders, but the very fact that the drop continues is indicative that there could be strong support if any one wished to give it. The fact seems to be that there is no desire on the part of the people who are deep in this stock, to give any support just now. They see in the present weakness only the getting out of the men who can not pay the remaining assessments, and to purchase at the present would mean only paying more than they will have to in the event of a month's wait. There is money to take in Olaa, but it will come out only when the exact bottom is reached, and then it will come into the market in a flood.

Waialua is weak at \$50, there being only \$57.50 bid, and some stock is reported as sold outside the exchange at \$53. This means only lack of funds, as all the reports are just as good as before. Oahu is a little weaker, though there has not been a new quotation made for the shares. Kahuku is still at \$24 asked, but there is a rumor current that the crop will be a little short this campaign. The story is to the effect that there are some fields where the cane is off its real value, and will not be cut, but allowed to go to the next campaign, furnishing an opportunity for an early opening. This will mean only the transfer of the sugar from the present year to the next.

During the week there was recorded a sale of Waialuku, the price being \$100. The last previous sale of this stock occurred several months ago and the price then was \$370. Hawaiian Electric is now at \$35, and strong, owing to the presence of some good orders for it. The plant of the company is a good one and makes an impression. The fact of the completeness of the plant makes it a show place and gives confidence in the stock. There is nothing doing in bonds other than those of the Oahu R. R., which are selling at the same old price, \$104.50.

The week's sales were: Five Waialua, \$50; 8 Olaa paid, \$10.50; 25 Hawaiian Sugar, \$22; 100 Olaa assessable, \$2; 25 Waialuku, \$300; \$1100 O. R. & L. Company bonds, \$104.50.

REAL ESTATE.

Again inquiry is the rule in the real estate market, there having been during the week only one other feature, the filing of the McChesney suit against George Paris, in the matter of the Walkiki Land & Loan Association. This matter will have no effect upon the new deal in this land but there will be a settlement between the two parties.

There is an increased inquiry for lots in the suburbs, the amount of land that might be sold in the districts out by the park being limited only by the acreage, if the people felt that they would have close by rapid transit. They know that the line will come near them, but just how near is still their question. Meanwhile the determination of the members of the Kaimuki syndicate to secure the rapid line is all the more pronounced and the fund is growing by leaps. There promises to be a little more to add for a few days, but it will develop later that the fund of \$40,000 will be in hand not later than the end of the month. There will be a substantial sum added by the trustees of Geary, Lansing & Co., as soon as they see that there will not be a falling down of the scheme.

There is now on foot a plan for the building of a pleasure resort at the end of the Rapid Transit line. The land recently passed into the possession of Mrs. Bufandean, but it is understood that it will be sold very soon and that a restaurant and dancing pavilion will be erected upon it.

There is considerable building in the Kalihi district and the outlook is for more in the line of small residences.

The rates of loans are the same and there seems to be an increased demand for small sums of money.

CHRONICLE'S SENSATIONAL YARN ABOUT LOCAL PERIL

THE Chronicle's picture of Honolulu lying under the threatening shadow of Punchbowl—an essay in sensationalism which will hardly edify Mr. Dillingham—is accompanied by the following lurid text:

HONOLULU, May 27.—The terrible destruction of life by volcanic activity on Martinique and St. Vincent has made people in these islands uneasy. There has been no volcanic action on any of the islands of this group, except Hawaii, within historic times or even within the times of tradition, except that there is a legend that Haleakala was in eruption in early times, and there is evidence on the east side of Maui of a lava flow from Haleakala in time much later than the period of its great activity.

On Hawaii, however, there has been much volcanic activity ever since the islands were inhabited, and some of it has been terribly destructive. In 1899 there was an outbreak near the summit of Mauna Loa, which lasted three weeks, thought it did no damage to life or property. The last great eruption which threatened danger was the lava flow of 1880-81, which came within half a mile of the town of Hilo. The last activity accompanied by loss of life was when Mauna Loa broke out on the southern side in 1868, when between sixty and seventy people lost their lives.

It is held by many scientists that the volcanic system of Hawaii is connected in some way with that of Guatemala and the West Indies, and this fact has led many here to believe that it

was a mere chance that the present outbreak took place in Guatemala and the West Indies instead of on Hawaii.

Activity at the volcano of Kilauea, which a few weeks ago would have been hailed with delight by nearly every one in the Territory as affording an opportunity of witnessing a grand sight, or because it would attract tourists, would now be received with dread and foreboding, and probably by some, as a sign of an exodus from the islands.

Even in spite of the fact that there has been no volcanic activity on this island within the time of tradition, which extends back to 500 A. D., the proximity to Honolulu of "Diamond Head" and Punchbowl, extinct volcanoes, is a cause of apprehension to many, as they fear that, long extinct as these volcanoes have been, they might suddenly flash up into activity and overwhelm the city. The red glow in the morning before the sun rises and at night after the sun sets, which were first noticed some days ago, suggesting comparisons with the similar phenomena following the eruption of Krakatoa in Java, in 1883, still continue. So far as can now be ascertained these were first observed at Waimea, Hawaii, on the morning of May 22, though they were not observed in Honolulu until the evening of that day.

The circle of haze which surrounds the sun during the day was observed several days prior to the red glows, and still continues to be observed. There are some slight manifestations of activity at Kilauea, though not more than have been observed several times since spectacular activity ceased in 1883.

PROGRAM FOR JULY FOURTH

The executive committee for the Fourth of July celebration met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the office of C. M. Cooke, at the Bank of Hawaii, and decided upon the following order of exercises:

- 6 a. m.—National salute.
- 9 a. m.—Parade.
- Noon—National salute.
- 1 p. m.—Sports at Oahu College, baseball, running, jumping, etc.
- 8:20 p. m.—Reception by Governor Dole at the Capitol.
- 9 p. m.—Grand ball.
- Fireworks display after dark.

The literary committee has not yet succeeded in arranging for the orator of the day, and other speakers, but it is practically decided that Frank Thompson will read the Declaration of Independence.

For the ball a lanai will be erected on the Walkiki side of the capitol, which will be much larger than that used on Admission Day in 1900. It was decided to have no aquatic sports.

The suggestion was made to increase the outlay for fireworks, but the committee decided that it could not go to additional expense for this feature.

The Hawaiian National Guard has received from the War Department upward of 100 cases of arms and ordnance stores, as well as general quartermaster's supplies.

PLANS FOR A HOLIDAY

(Continued from Page 5.)

nounce in favor of the half holiday, and that a committee composed of W. H. Babbitt and J. M. Wakefield should interview all merchants in the whole island division as to their intentions and endeavor to secure unanimity.

The question of a holiday on Coronation day was brought up by Mr. Phillips. He said the British merchants wanted it. Mr. Macfarlane said he thought this should be done to show appreciation of the efforts of the Britons to make American holidays memorable. Finally after some comment a resolution was passed that it was the sense of the meeting that the day should be recognized and the stores closed during the day or at least half of it.

Detective Work Upheld

NEW YORK, June 4.—Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, in a decision just handed down, established the right of district Attorney Jerome to spend as much money as he may see fit for the purpose of procuring evidence for the suppression of crime. The decision was brought about by Controliano being refused to honor a bill of \$2500 turned in by a detective who obtained evidence of extreme law violations.

ABUSED A PRIVILEGE

No More Bronzing of
U. S. Postal
Cards.

United States postal cards which have been treated by bronzing, enamelling or other processes of coating, have been tabooed by the United States postal department at Washington, and parties having them on hand anywhere in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, must dispose of them before August 1 next.

Mr. Madden, postoffice inspector in charge at the Honolulu postoffice, stated yesterday that the general interpretation of the order was that the regulation United States postal card cannot be used except in its original condition plus original printing. Formerly the department permitted parties who had printed announcements on the backs of the cards to bronze over and thereby conceal the original printing and print new announcements over this coating. For instance, a firm desired to send out thousands of postal cards announcing a sale of this or that article. Quantities were printed with this announcement, but not all of them would be used. The parties having them on hand had so much "dead" material. The department allowed these cards to be subjected to a process which placed a coating of bronze or enamel over the printed announcement so that a firm's losses would not be great. The cards were then in condition to be printed upon again.

In time, however, this privilege was abused. Some firms accumulated quantities of them, but never took advantage of the permission to coat them over. Enterprising firms made offers for the surplus cards, often getting them at a large discount, and in this manner made money out of them, a feature which is not allowed under the postal regulations.

The regulation covering the matter which was recently received by Mr. Madden is as follows:

"Under the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1892, effective April 1, last, United States postal cards treated by bronzing, enamelling or other processes, thereby lose their postal value. In order to give owners of such cards reasonable time to dispose of those on hand, it has been determined by this office not to enforce the provisions of Section 416 until August 1st, next. Therefore, postmasters will, as heretofore, accept for mailing, until that date, United States postal cards which have been bronzed, enamelled or otherwise coated prior to the date of this order.

"This order, however, does not authorize the acceptance of such cards when the enamelling or other treatment obscures any part of the stamp or original government print. Where any part of the stamp or government print is covered or otherwise obliterated the card is valueless for postage, and postmasters at office of mailing or delivery, respectively, must require preparatory stamps affixed, or full post-paid due at the rate chargeable according to the classification of the message.

"When arrangements are completed, unserviceable United States postal cards will be redeemed from the original purchaser."

This regulation in no way concerns the private postal cards sold by news-dealers, which require a two-cent stamp for mailing. The cards bear glimpses of cities, mountains, buildings, all manner of scenery, half-tone photographs and practically anything pictorially, which make them souvenirs of the place where sold. These are not issued from the postoffice department, and therefore require letter postage to carry them through the mails. The German government issues them for revenue, the amount accruing to the government in 1901 being in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Old Advertiser Files.

The Herald is indebted to Mrs. R. A. Lyman for files of the P. C. Advertiser for 1859-1863. At that time H. M. Whitney was the editor for that paper, which consisted of but four pages. For foreign news it depended upon files of mainland papers brought to Honolulu on sailing vessels. Communication between Honolulu and this island was by schooner, the Liholihol being the regular passenger and freight boat to Hilo. Among the advertisements as far back as 1859 will be found the names of firms in business today. The budget or appropriation for the biennial period 1862-1863, is exceedingly interesting, that for salaries of officials especially. In June, 1857, a paragraph announced the expected arrival of the bark Yankee, with the note from the editor that "this vessel should bring news of the first battle." This shows that even in far off Hawaii the prospective civil war in the States was of keen interest to the residents.—Hilo Herald.

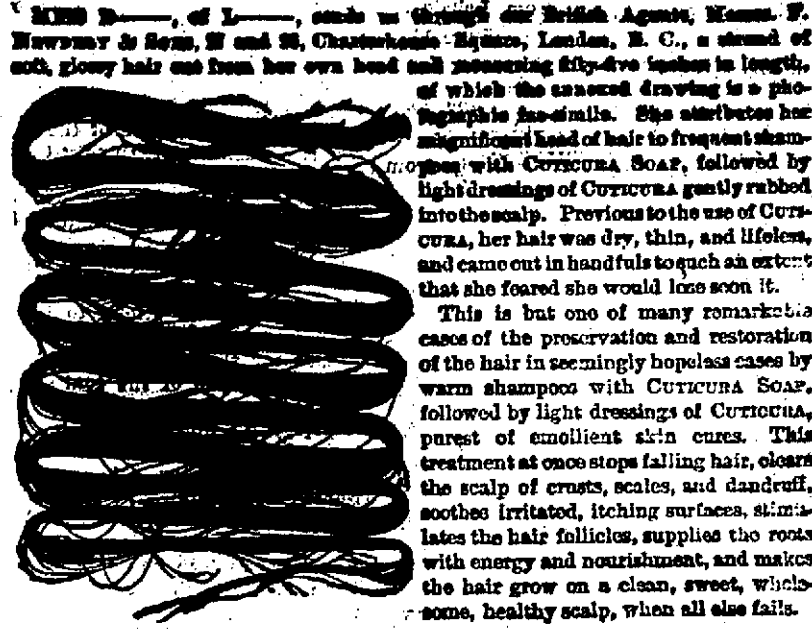
The Hawaiian Indemnity.

The investigation into the losses incurred by Japanese subjects in connection with the burning of their houses and stores for sanitary reasons, was concluded in Hawaii on the 6th instant, but the result is not definitely known. The sum originally estimated and allotted by the Hawaii Parliament was a million and a half of dollars, but the investigating committee is understood to have put the figure at about two millions. There is no money in the Hawaiian Treasury to satisfy this claim, and the only plan will be to issue notes for the amount. The idea is to induce the United States Government to guarantee the redemption of the notes, and measures to that end have been commenced by Mr. Pratt, of the Investigation Committee, and by Mr. Wilcox, representing Hawaii.—Japan Mail.

WHOOPING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious case of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.



MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Eucalypti, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR BLOTCH is often sufficient to turn the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND
US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 12
PERING	JUNE 12	CHINA	JUNE 21
3AHEIC	JUNE 22	DOHIC	JUNE 22
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 6
CHINA	JULY 15	PERU	JULY 16
DOHIC	JULY 21	COPTIC	JULY 22
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 1
PERU	AUG. 8	PERING	AUG. 11
COPTIC	AUG. 16	GAELIC	AUG. 22
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 23

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Horse ^N Carriage Needs

We always keep on sale a full line of the best carriage goods and can fill your order at the lowest prices. See our window display of

- Miller's Harness Oil, Harness Dressing,
- Harness Soap, Castile Soap, Chamolli Skins,
- Carriage Dusters, Axle Grease,
- Carriage Axle Washers, Wagon Jacks,
- Sponges, Curry Combs, Brushes,
- Mane Combs, Whips, etc.
- Carriage Paints and Varnishes,
- Hack and Carriage Rubber Tires.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, June 13.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, (Simerson), from Hawaii ports, at 5:30 a. m.
 Stmr. Nobeu, Mosher, from Lahaina.
 June 14.
 Stmr. Kinau, Captain Freeman, from Kilauea.
 June 15.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Captain Thompson, from Nawiliwili, in morning.
 Stmr. Maui, Captain Bennett, from Maui ports.
 Gr. bk. Alsterechwan, Captain Erdman, from Hamburg, 163 days.
 Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco, 15 days.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, June 13.
 S. S. America, Mary, going, for the Orient, at noon.
 U. S. A. T. Buford, Crocker, for Manila via Guam, at 6 p. m.
 Schooner, Ada, for Koolau ports at 5 p. m.
 Saturday, June 14.
 Stmr. Kauai, for Kauai ports.
 Am. Schr. Rosamond, Captain Johnson, for San Francisco with sugar.
 Sunday, June 15.
 Am. bk. Mohican, Captain Kelley.
 Monday, June 16.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, for Hahaione and Kailua, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Iwaleai, Greene, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Kerr's Bailors Get Their Money.

The bailors of the Fannie Kerr were paid off in cash yesterday. They refused to accept the tendered checks on the London owners, and after some difficulty Captain Gibbons finally arranged for an advance of \$5,000 from a local firm, and the men's complaints were hushed by immediate payment of their claims. They were exceedingly elated over the successful settlement of their troubles and began celebrating accordingly. Captain Gibbons and a part of the crew will sail for San Francisco on the Sonoma, but a number of the men state their intention of waiting for a ship in Honolulu.

Sailing Vessels Make a Cut.

Another cut in freights between San Francisco and Honolulu has been made by the sailing vessels, as a result of the entrance into the trade of the Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. and Globe Navigation Co. The new rate is \$2.50 a ton, which is a cut of ninety cents from the former rate, which was \$3.00 and five per cent additional prime, and twenty-five cents for wharfage at Honolulu. The rate now is just one half what it was originally, before the steamers took away such a large percentage of the business, formerly done by the sailing vessels. Neither the Oceanic nor the American-Hawaiian Co. have met this new cut, no advice to that effect having been received by the America Maru.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Island Steamers Arrive.

The W. G. Hall arrived early yesterday morning from Kauai ports with passengers and freight. The Maui also came in in the morning with a big load from Maui ports. The Kinau arrived Saturday at noon from Hilo. The Hall brought the following: 4230 bags of sugar, 18 barrels hides, 13 barrels tallow, 22 pkgs. sundries, three bags silver coin.

Purser Ferguson reports sugar left on Kauai as follows: K. H. M., 3800 bags; V. K., 450 bags; Mak., 500 bags; M.C.B., 6338 bags; M. S. Co., 21,000; K. S., 2000 bags; total, 41,238 bags.

The Maui's cargo was as follows: 118 pkgs. sundries, 7351 feet lumber, 115 sheets corrugated iron, six bundles corrugated iron, 69 bundles taro, 32 hogs.

Hilo Notes.

The improvements in progress at Hilo gulch are reported to be nearing completion by G. H. Gere of the Department of Public Works. The Hamaui bridges are almost finished. Mr. Gere has put in plans for abutments for the different bridges built recently.

The local committee will have charge of all property on the island according to a recent decision of the Hilo Rating Committee of the Board of Underwriters of the Territory. This does not include sugar properties.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart in a recent interview denied the rumor that he is going to resign.

Horne's coffee mill and dryhouse at Kulaiaue were destroyed by fire last Thursday. Several hundred bags of coffee were consumed. Cause, defective fire.

A large number of tourists and island visitors is reported at the Volcano House.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Kinau, June 14, for Hilo and way ports—W. H. Hodghead, R. C. Allred, V. L. Kellogg, C. S. Plump, P. B. Plump, J. Jaskulek, L. K. Phelps, W. H. Limer, A. E. Curry, J. A. Hays and wife, W. C. Kenaka, N. Monwa, F. Davey, G. R. Gray, Mrs. W. T. Pate, Li Cheung, Jas. Hakuole, C. Savano, H. A. Chapman, A. B. Eattie, G. Amia, G. F. Coard, Mrs. E. J. Silver and three children, Mrs. F. Winchester, Miss Maggie Winchester, Miss M. K. Gardner, J. E. Emerson, Hon. S. M. Damon, T. J. Wilcox, Mrs. P. Cockett, Mrs. W. C. Vida, W. C. Vida, Miss F. L. Varker, S. E. Chang, Miss S. Poepeo, George Wilcox, Mrs. J. W. McGuire, Mrs. Townsend, J. W. Cathcart, Lee Lot, C. Aikana, Low Long, C. E. Leland, Mrs. C. E. Leland, Miss Maud Leland, Geo. Leland and 175 deck passengers.
 June 15, passengers ex stmr. Maui from Maui ports—Mrs. H. B. Bailey, Miss A. Reuter, R. Slaughter, A. C. Alexander, Enoch Johnson, S. K. Akana, W. G. Ogg, C. Dukenberg, J. C. Ridge-way, J. S. W. Zumwalt, wife and four children, E. D. McCorrison and wife, W. J. Dyer and 71 deck passengers.
 June 15, from Nawiliwili and Kauai ports, stmr. W. G. Hall—R. H. Mahelona, Master Allen Mahelona, J. A. Tutill, Mrs. E. W. Holdsworth, Miss Katie Scharch, Miss Hattie Delbert, Capt. McLeod, C. Uyama and wife, M. Aida and wife, N. Whitney, 52 Japanese, 11 Chinese.

David Bernard, a water tender on the Sierra, is under arrest in San Francisco for assaulting a seaman upon the high seas. John Reid a German, is the complaining witness and Bernard was held by the United States Commissioner under a bond of \$100, which he furnished.

THE WAIALUA HAS BEEN RAISED

Welsbach Bought Her and May Seek the Fannie Kerr.

Mate Welsbach, one of the officers of the Inter-Island Steamship Co., is said to be the latest aspirant for the honor of bringing the wrecked Fannie Kerr back into port, and incidentally making a stake of about \$50,000 for himself. Welsbach is mate on the Walaleale, which is now in port undergoing repairs, but if he sticks to his present plan will probably leave today on the Kauai for the Kauai coast to go from there in search of the coal ship hulk. What vessel he will take the water-fronters do not pretend to know. It was reported that he might take the gasoline schooner Ada, but this was denied at the offices of the Leahi Navigation Co. Welsbach has purchased the schooner, Walaleale, which was wrecked off the coast of Kauai some time ago, and has succeeded in floating her. It was said by some that he would fit her up for the purpose of making the hunt, but this plan is hardly feasible. There is, however, considerable uncertainty as to Welsbach's plans, and he may abandon them entirely. If he does not go in search of the Kerr the ill-fated Walaleale will be brought back to Honolulu.

No action has been taken by Admiral Merry as regards the sending of a vessel to locate the wreck, and probably nothing will be done unless all plans now afoot for the Kerr search are entirely given up. The Iroquois cannot carry enough coal to bring the Kerr back, and the Albatross is not now in port. She is due to return from Hilo today, and it may then be decided to send her in search of the Fannie Kerr. The Navy Department would not make a profitable investment, even if the Albatross succeeded in finding the hulk and towing her safely back into port. The salvage would go to the owners of the vessel or to the insurance companies. The only charge made by the United States Government would be for actual expense in the consumption of coal. It is hardly probable that a vessel will be sent out by Admiral Merry unless it becomes necessary to blow up the hulk of the coal ship as a menace to navigation.

If Hawaii had a revenue cutter stationed here, as was ordered by Congress at the present session, she would be the vessel which would have been dispatched immediately in search of the Kerr upon receipt of the news of the wreck.

Hurts Coal Trade.

VICTORIA, May 27.—Oil is cutting deeply into the coal trade, and indications point to a still deeper cut into the industry. Where there was formerly a large fleet of colliers running between San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu and Comox, Ladysmith and Seattle, there are now few vessels in the service. The fleet which carried the coal from Seattle to San Francisco and Southern Pacific railway have been withdrawn, and the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the Santa Fe line have been converted into oil burners. Steamer Mariposa and the freighting steamer Enterprise, the former running to Honolulu and Tahiti, and the latter to Honolulu from San Francisco, have been converted into oil burners and others are fast being converted. The Union Iron Works has started to use oil as fuel, and many other establishments of San Francisco have already abandoned coal and started to use oil as fuel, and before long oil will supplant coal considerably at the Bay City, which has hitherto been a large consumer of British Columbia coal as a fuel. Honolulu, too, is using oil largely instead of coal.

The big fleet of California-Hawaiian liners recently built at Philadelphia have been made to burn either oil or coal, and other steamers will probably be converted into oil carriers before long. The oil, it seems, takes up less space, and needs less firemen—one man per watch to handle the valves being sufficient. The oil is placed in tanks where the coal bunkers were, and led by pipes to the boilers. The Scotch marine boilers being reinforced at the back by layers of firebricks for the extra heat—and there sprayed into the fire, one fireman working the valves.

Von Hamm-Young Co. Buys Eclipse.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse which has been a source of worry and expense to the Hawaiian Navigation Company since its construction over two years ago, was finally sold at public auction Saturday to the Von Hamm-Young Company. J. F. Morgan's representative auctioneered the vessel at the Iron-ward wharf and the Von Hamm-Young Company was the only bidder. They paid \$1000 for the schooner. The Hawaiian Navigation Company offered the boat to the Board of Health for \$12,000, but that price was refused to purchase it at that price. She was built two years ago at a cost of \$15,000, but has never been a success. The purchasers of the boat intend to remodel the schooner and fit her with a larger gasoline engine. The improvements to be made will cost \$2000 or \$4000. The Eclipse will continue in the island trade, but will take in a larger field than heretofore, as the addition of more powerful engines will permit this. The Hawaiian Navigation Company is to discontinue.

The Korea Soon to Come.

The Examiner says: The new Pacific Mail liner Korea will be out next month. The big steamer is scheduled to sail from New York on the 20th of June. She will come to the State of Magellan and with fair weather will copy thirty days on the run. It was expected that the Korea would start from this port for the Orient on the 1st of August, but the Pacific Mail officials do not believe the vessel will be ready before the middle of August. The Korea will be the highest passenger steamer running out of this port.

The Claudine will take the place of the Kuan on the Hilo run when the latter boat is sent to San Francisco for a general overhauling. This will be done probably July 23. The Maui will take the Claudine's run, as she is doing now, while the latter is on the ways.

NO SEARCH FOR THE FANNIE KERR

Coal Ship Has Probably Sunk Before This—Captain Rodman's Views.

The probability now is that no attempt will be made to find the British bark Fannie Kerr, which was abandoned eight hundred miles west of Kauai May 29, nearly three weeks ago. The chances are that by this time the ship has drifted hundreds of miles from the point where she was deserted and the searchers would have only trouble for their pains.

It is quite certain that none of the men who first intended to make a hunt will now take the risk, and it is very far from the range of probability that Admiral Merry will order a search to be made so as to blow up the hulk, as a menace to navigation.

When President Ema of the Inter-Island Company gave up the idea as impossible it appeared morally certain that the venture would pay no one, for the Inter-Island could easily have spared one of their boats to make the search if there had appeared to be any hope of success. The hui which Alex. Watson was organizing has also abandoned its plan, and Mate Welsbach's scheme seems to have fallen through with the news that the Walaleale has not been raised, as was at first reported.

Captain Rodman of the Iroquois does not believe the Navy Department will take any action towards the destruction of the hulk, nor does he think that anyone else will go in search of her. "It is a foolhardy trip," said Captain Rodman yesterday, "and these people are beginning to realize it. I do not think the Navy Department will make any attempt to find the hulk, for it is hardly probable that she is still afloat. Then again the time which has elapsed since the Fannie Kerr was abandoned has been so long that she is probably far out of reach by now, and a search for her would be well nigh hopeless. The Kerr has probably filled with water and sunk before this. She was floating in an unmanageable condition and the waves would wash over and fill her in a very short time."

"It is a mistake, though, to suppose that the Iroquois could not make the trip, and if Admiral Merry decided to locate the Fannie Kerr the tug would be sent after her. The Iroquois is one of the most powerful vessels in the navy and can carry coal for a voyage of 7500 miles. She has made the voyage from San Francisco to Alaska, and return without recollecting in thirteen days. There would be no the slightest difficulty in the Iroquois starting on the search for the Fannie Kerr and she is far better equipped to bring her into port than any other vessel in Honolulu."

Hilo Shipping.

Sailed from Hilo, June 10—Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, for San Francisco, with the following passengers and cargo: Passengers—Mrs. D. W. Marsh, G. Goss, H. T. Judy, E. Kramer, Guy Trobasse. Cargo—2035 tons Onomea sugar.
 Sailed from Hilo, June 10—Am. bk. Roderick Dhu, Johnson, for San Francisco, with the following passengers and cargo: Passengers—Mrs. A. S. Horner, three children and servant; Dr. Frank Irwin and wife, W. A. Ray, wife and three children; Mrs. Von Answaldt, Miss Winter, Mrs. A. Allen, Mrs. James A. Mero, Mrs. G. H. Potter, C. H. Ray and wife, Jack Quigg. Cargo—6580 bags Hakalua, 15,272 bags Pepeekeo and 6285 bags Hilo Sugar Co.'s sugar.

Shipping Notes on Kauai.

Purser Ferguson reports the following from Kauai:
 The Kailua expects to start loading sugar today.

The James Rolph arrived at Elele Saturday and began to load in the afternoon.

The Nihau started to discharge coal Saturday morning, but the big swell at Waimea compelled boats to watch their chance to reach the wharf.

There is a big southerly swell on Kauai, and it is very rough discharging at Nawiliwili and Koloa.

Light southerly winds and smooth seas crossing the channel.
 Mikahala is loading K. P. sugar, about 2000, there.

Iroquois May Start This Week.

The naval tug Iroquois may start on her long planned cruise the latter part of the week. She has been in readiness for the voyage for over a month, but various mishaps have combined to make Captain Rodman postpone his start from one week to another.

Admiral Merry's illness caused a temporary abandonment of the plans, and now that he is much improved the Iroquois may start. She expects to visit the islands to the east of Oahu. The cruise will be along the southern coast of Hawaii and then return slowly, the boat being gone several weeks.

The Iroquois is now permanently attached to the Hawaiian Naval Station, and requires no orders from the Washington Navy Department, but is directly under the control of Admiral Merry.

Drowned at Kulepe.

The beach at Kulepe, Puna, Hawaii, was the scene of a tragedy on June 11, when a young Hawaiian girl lost her life in the surf. The girl, whose name is Apunui, formerly of Honolulu, went with others to bathe. While disporting themselves a short distance from the shore an enormous roller came in, and she was swept far out to sea. For some time she could not be seen but her body later appeared in the surf, and later was brought to the beach by a number of men. The girl was about 12 years of age.

The Sonoma is due today from the Colonies and will probably get away in the afternoon or evening. The Sierra should be in from San Francisco the first thing tomorrow morning.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or on your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for all ailments, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEW SERVICE ON THE RAPID TRANSIT

From Kalihi to Waikiki Turn and Nuuanu Valley to Punahou.

Beginning Sunday morning next, service on the new King street line of the Rapid Transit road will be inaugurated. The test of the line will be made Saturday and the regular schedule will be opened next day.

As soon as the cars are running the plans for the division of the service will be put into action. This will mean that the cars of the Kalihi line will be run through without change from the new terminus at the Waikiki turn to the fertilizer works at Kalihi. At the same time the Kalihi street cars will be run from Wyllie street to Alexander street, on the Ewa end, and at Alapai street, on the Waikiki end of the Hotel street line, and thence will run through the city together. This will give a ten-minute service over the entire extent of the road.

The running of the two lines means an almost complete parallel of the Tramway lines, the Waikiki line alone being excepted. The Manoa Valley road will be kept as a feeder, the transfer system being maintained.

WILL CALL FOR NEW MEETINGS

Owing to the fact that several of the precinct clubs of the Republican party organization have not held meetings as prescribed in the rules, it is understood that calls will be issued at once for such meetings.

Under the rules the district committees of the central committee may call for precinct meetings. It is understood that the district committees, through the executive officers, will issue this call. In the case of the precincts of the Fourth district, Chairman Crabbe said last evening that he would issue a call for the meetings in the precincts where the meetings for organization under the rules had been omitted, to be held Friday evening of this week, June 20. This will give a week for consideration of the names of those nominated before the election takes place.

In the Fifth district, as soon as it is ascertained that there was failure to meet in any precinct, a call will be issued.

CELEBRATED THE SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Liliakalani celebrated their silver wedding anniversary yesterday, in honor of which a reception was tendered them last evening by their friends in the basement of Kawaiahao church. The room was thronged from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, during which time there were periods of congratulatory music, short addresses and presentations of various tokens of esteem. Amongst the latter was a handsome silver-headed case made of woods taken from the old lumber used in building Kawaiahao, surmounted by a Hawaiian half dollar and surrounded by a silver band upon which was engraved, "1877—E. K. L.—1902." A purse of \$100 in silver was presented to Mrs. Liliakalani. A very handsome silver tea set consisting of sugar bowl, creamer, water pitcher and tray was also among the gifts. The reception ended with the serving of refreshments. Among those who were instrumental in making the reception a success were Mrs. Liliakalani and Rev. Henry Parker.

The German bark Alsterechwan will begin discharging her cargo of cement early this morning. She is consigned to T. H. Davies & Co.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 16, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400	
N. & B. Dry Goods Co.	1,000,000	100	80	
Co. Ltd.	60,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
BONDS				
Ewa Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	20	270	
Haw. Comm. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100	85	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	21	
Honolulu	700,000	20	10	
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	130	
Maui	500,000	100	25	
Kahuku	500,000	90	23 1/2	24
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	10 1/2	
Kilauea	100,000	20	10 1/2	
Koloa	800,000	100	140	
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20	6 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,800,000	20	6 1/2	
Quoniam	1,000,000	20	2 1/2	
Oakala	500,000	80	8 1/2	
Ola Sugar Co. Assn.	812,000	20	1 1/2	
Ola Sugar Up.	2,500,000	20	2 1/2	
Olowalu	150,000	100	120	
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	10	
Pacific	500,000	100	100	
Papa	750,000	100	170	
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	67 1/2	75
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	55	
Waikiki Plant. Co.	4,500,000	100	55	
Waikuku	700,000	100	75	
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100	100	
Waimea	125,000	100	75	
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	
Inter-Island & S. Co.	500,000	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	87 1/2	
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	50,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.			95	
Hon. R. E. Co. 6 p. c.			100	
Hon. R. E. & L. Co.			100	
6 p. c.			100	
Ewa 5 p. c.			100	
O. R. & L. Co.			100	
Oahu 5 p. c.			100	
Ola 5 p. c.			100	
Waimea 5 p. c.			100	

Between Boards—Five hundred Ewa, \$24; \$2000 Ewa bonds, \$151.50; 29 Honolulu, \$11.25.

FOILED DEATH

Doctors Told Mrs. Wake That She Was Doomed to Quick Consumption—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

To lie at the point of death for months, to be told by the physician that there is no hope of recovery and then to be restored to health and strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was the experience of Mrs. W. H. Wake, of No. 84 Broad street, Rahway, N. J. To look at her now one would think it hardly possible that she had ever had a serious illness. Speaking of it she says:

"About three years ago I was in a condition generally known as run-down. I was miserable indeed; lifeless and languid. I had no strength at all, all desire for food had left me. I was terribly nervous and could not sleep. What was worse I did not improve, and my weight went down from 135 pounds to 86. I was under the care of a physician for thirteen months but still I grew worse. He said my blood had almost turned to water. I was so weak that I was obliged to lie down all the time; if I tried to stand or even to sit up I would faint away."

"Finally the doctor told me that unless I began to get better within two weeks I was doomed to quick consumption. Then I gave up all hope."

"But about this time a friend, who knew something of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, advised me to try them. I did so and, after taking the third box, I began to feel better. I continued using them faithfully until I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful remedy for persons afflicted as I was and I shall always recommend them."

The disease from which Mrs. Wake suffered was anemia. It is characterized by a pale complexion, pale lips, dull eyes, tongue and gums bloodless; shortened breath on slight exertion—such as going upstairs; palpitation of the heart, feeling of impending death, weakness, loss of appetite and ambition; irregularity and pain in the natural functions of women.

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anemia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Commission Merchants.

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 The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
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 The Kahala Sugar Mill Co.
 The Fulten Iron Works, S. Loe, Mo.
 The Standard Oil Co.
 The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
 The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
 The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
 The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

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MORE COAL FOR THE NAVY YARD

Admiral Merry has received notice from the Navy Department at Washington of the shipment of about 7500 tons of coal for the Honolulu Naval Station. The coal is coming from Cardiff, Wales, in French sailing vessels, and the first shipment should soon be here. The Montebello, the first of the vessels due, has aboard 2865 tons of coal, of which 1765 will be left at Honolulu, and the remainder goes on to the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco. She sailed for this port on March 15, and should arrive very soon.

The Vincennes carries 1500 tons of coal for Honolulu and 1200 for Mare Island. The Brizeux will bring 1800 tons to this station and carry 1600 tons to San Francisco. The Champigny has 2000 tons for this port and 1500 tons for the Mare Island yard. She is a new vessel. While the Navy Department here still has considerable coal on

Castle & Cooke.

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